

regulations for the quarantine of cattle crossing the frontier, have been disallowed.

TORONTO, April 7th.
The *Empire* (Government organ) referring to Tupper's mission to Washington and the postponement of the discussion of trade matters, says: "While it might have been more satisfactory to have had the question at issue dealt with immediately, there seems to be no reason for regret in the circumstances which led to the postponement, as they are favorable to ultimate success."

The *Globe* says the result is a humiliating failure. The last hope of access to the markets of the United States through the Tupper Government seems to have disappeared and Canada must reap the consequences of the folly, violence and bungling of their rulers and of the recent indecision of a Government which dare not move beyond the limits fixed by the restrictionists. The *Mail* says: "The whole course of discussions and negotiations up to this point serves to show two things—first, that if any arrangement is to be reached it will not take the form of an actual treaty, but of an agreement, and second, that an agreement based upon natural products only, is out of the question."

WASHINGTON, April 7th.
In an interview this afternoon ex-Congressman McKinley declared against Canadian reciprocity. He says that the United States have nothing to gain from such reciprocal relations.

CALCUTTA, April 8th.
The Miranpur disorders are spreading, and the Afghans are becoming excited. The conduct of the Amer of Afghanistan is considered suspicious.

LONDON, April 8th.
The *Chronicle* says the Marquis of Lansdowne has intimated a desire to resign the Viceroyship of India on account of ill health and for other reasons.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg and Jassy correspondents continue to report activity among the Russian troops, great numbers of which are being massed on the Austro-Hungarian frontier. The Jassy correspondent gives a detailed account of the movement of the Russian troops.

PARIS, April 8th.
Edmund D'haut de Pressense, the well-known French Protestant pastor and writer, died today.

BURKIN, April 8th.
In consequence of the German and Russian troops on the Galician and Silesian frontiers the German Government has decided to strengthen the eastern frontier garrisons.

NEW YORK, April 8th.
Minister Blair was questioned today as to the published stories that before his appointment he had vigorously fought Chinese immigration and denounced the race as leprous, while after his appointment, he hastened to declare that his remarks were made for campaign purposes, in order to assist in carrying California for the Republicans. He replied:

"If you get the *Constitutional Record* for September you will see what I said on the Exclusion bill. You must not believe the various reports you hear."

Blair declined to discuss the matter further.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.
The jury in the case of Charles E. Kincaid, the newspaper correspondent indicted for shooting ex-Representative Taubee of Kentucky, in February, 1890, after being out nearly three hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. When the foreman of the jury announced the verdict Kincaid heartily shook the hand of each juror, thanking them for the verdict. His friends warmly congratulated him upon the happy termination of the trial.

ROME, April 8th.
The trial of Bart of 179 members of the "Mala Vin" society excites intense interest. A few admit that they were certain persons by order of the society under fear of death.

The evidence of the informers caused great excitement in court today. The prisoners shouted and gesticulated to their friends in court, and the uproar amounted almost to a riot.

The *Messenger* announces that upon the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies the Premier will submit the correspondence exchanged between the United States and the Italian Government on the subject of the New Orleans lynchings.

Many well-informed people here declare that Fava's recent visit was protracted to afford the Italian Ministry reasons for its failure to effect the promised reductions in the army, navy, and other national expenditures.

The *Italia* to-day expresses the opinion that Americans have but one good—strong-box. It further says: "In this strong-box we must strike them, demanding the largest possible indemnity."

HALIFAX, April 8th.
Elections for members of the Nova Scotia Legislature were held yesterday at Cape Breton, Antigonish and Pictou counties to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Liberal members to run in the Dominion elections. The Liberals carried all these counties.

MADRID, April 8th.
Premier Castillo gave a banquet last evening in honor of General John W. Foster, special American representative in the negotiations between Spain and the United States for a reciprocity treaty.

DUBLIN, April 8th.
At the first public meeting of the National Federation yesterday it was announced that the account in John Dillon's name had been overdrawn to the extent of \$15,000, and that there were other urgent liabilities to the amount of \$40,000. It was consequently resolved to call upon McCarthy and Parnell to immediately release a sum from the fund held in Paris sufficient to meet the present and future liabilities.

LONDON, April 9th.
In connection with the charge made by Parnell recently, that Gladstone received American dynamite at his residence at Hawarden, the *St. James's Gazette* this evening publishes a story to the effect that Atkinson of Detroit, Mich., and Dr. O'Reilly visited England in 1889 as emissaries of Alexander Sullivan and as representatives of the Irish-American extremist party, and that while in England upon this occasion the two gentlemen named visited Gladstone. The *St. James's Gazette* adds: "As Dr. O'Reilly's name is one of the most notorious in connection with the dynamite, Gladstone could not have received him or Atkinson without knowing their true character."

It reported here on reliable authority that gold has been found in large paying quantities in Honduras. The American Honduras Company, working on the Guayo river, passed out over \$100,000 in two weeks' work.

ROME, April 9th.
The Socialists throughout Italy are organizing a demonstration for the 1st of May. As a preparation for the demonstration they have issued a sinister manifesto, printed on red paper, which is being secretly distributed among workmen.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.
President Harrison was in consultation for over an hour this morning with Secretary Blaine. It is learned that the conference was upon the philosophy of the legal part of Blaine's intended reply to the Rudin dispatch. The previous correspondence in the matter has been handled solely by Blaine, but it is understood that the question of treaty obligations has been discussed more fully.

nature, and it is necessary to have set forth in fully an interpretation of the treaty which will stand. President Harrison is anxious to have the treaty coming reply to appear in such language that its meaning cannot be destroyed.

DUBLIN, April 9th.
When Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour today reached Clare in their tour of aid distribution the Clare boatmen presented a remarkable address, referring to diversions by unscrupulous politicians of the funds sent from America for the assistance of the poverty-stricken people of Ireland.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CAMP PABEL, April 25th.
General Graham and staff arrived here today. On their arrival, information was received that a thousand Manipurs had entrenched themselves about five miles off. Two hundred 24th Gurkhas, one hundred 12th Burma, and 2 guns were despatched to attack the position.

The entrenchment was surrounded and attacked by our troops. The enemy offered great resistance and showed considerable courage. The position was stormed and taken.

In the attack the Jamadar Adjutant of the 24th Gurkhas was killed and one sepoy was severely wounded, Captain Carnegie of the Gurkhas, Lieutenant Grant 12th Burma, and Lieutenant Cox 12th Burma Mounted Infantry, were all severely wounded. Captain Drury was slightly wounded.

The enemy's loss was 128 killed round about the stockade, besides a large number killed by the mounted infantry and several more by the guns. The total loss of the enemy is estimated at about two hundred.

BERLIN, April 26th.
The Emperor William has sent a message of condolence to the relatives of the late Count von Moltke, in which he says that the latter's death is a greater loss than that of a whole Army Corps.

PARIS, April 26th.
The French press comment upon the death of Count von Moltke in an unflattering spirit.

BOMBAY, April 26th.
An extraordinary fatality occurred at the University clock tower last evening. Two young Parsi women, at an interval of a few minutes, fell to the ground and were killed. From appearances, and the information which can be gathered, it is believed they were molested by two Mussulmans and leapt from the windows of the staircase to escape from them. No arrests have yet been made.

APRIL 28th.
Dr. Nadashah, who first examined the Parsi girls after the fall from the University tower, is convinced that they were raped. The relatives offer fifteen hundred rupees reward for evidence.

CALCUTTA, April 28th.
The Kohima column arrived at Kairong yesterday and was to attack Manipur simultaneously with the Tarnu Column to-day. No fighting has taken place on the march. It is reported that the Maharajah has fled, but Senapati is still in Manipur.

The three columns arrived at Manipur simultaneously on Monday and occupied the town without resistance. The Maharajah and Senapati are reported to have fled in the direction of the Chinese frontier.

BERLIN, April 28th.
The body of the late Count von Moltke was conveyed to-day by the Head-quarters Staff of the German Army to the railway station, from whence it will be taken to-morrow to Krefeld for interment.

An imposing military procession was formed, the Emperor William, King Albert of Saxony, and the Royal Princes following the hearse on foot.

Prince Bismarck was not present.

LONDON, April 28th.
The Bill, introduced by Lord Knutsford for enforcing the observance of treaty rights in Newfoundland, passed the second reading in the House of Lords last night.

Knutsford agreed to defer the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons until after Whitehall, with a view of allowing time for the Newfoundland Legislature to pass a Bill of its own to secure the observance both of the treaties in force with France, and the decision of the arbitrators in the lobster question, when made known. His Lordship said that otherwise his Bill would be rapidly pushed on.

Later, accounts from Chili, relating to the reported sinking of the insurgent ironclad *Huascar*, differ in many particulars, some of them denying that the vessel has been sunk at all.

APRIL 29th.
The Queen has left Grassano on her return journey to England.

The influenza epidemic, which has been raging in the North of England, has now reached London. The disease is of the same type as that which prevailed last year.

CAPE TOWN, April 29th.
The census of the whole of Cape Colony shows the population to be one million and a half.

ROME, April 29th.
A Papal encyclical will shortly be issued on social questions. The central idea is to place the Catholic Church at the head of the social movement, and demands will be made for intervention in fixing the hours of labour and the minimum rate of wages to be paid, and for regulating the work to be performed by women.

PARIS, April 29th.
The Government has issued an order forbidding meetings in the streets of Paris on Friday, the 1st May, the day fixed for the labour demonstrations on the Continent. The troops in Paris will be confined to barracks on that day.

LONDON, April 30th.
Four of the gunners of the 34th Battery of Royal Artillery, who refused duty at Portsmouth on the 19th inst., have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Promotion amongst the non-commissioned officers of the Battery has been stopped, one being reduced to the ranks and four returned to the depot.

Preparations are being made by the various Continental Governments for maintaining order at the Labour demonstrations which take place to-morrow, 1st May. The troops in garrison at the principal centres have been increased, and meetings in the streets of Paris have been forbidden.

Sir W. Whiteway, the Premier of Newfoundland, and the other delegates now in England, are conferring by telegraph with the authorities at St. John's with a view to inducing them to introduce a Bill into the Newfoundland Legislature, rendering Lord Knutsford's Bill needless.

MAY 1st.
The Queen arrived at Windsor to-day.

Up to noon to-day everything has remained quiet in Paris and Berlin and it is expected the day will pass over without any disturbance arising in any of the different capitals on the Continent.

BOMBAY, May 1st.
D. D. Shroff, the Partner Assistant Manager of the Oriental Assurance Company, is charged with the embezzlement of three lakhs of rupees and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. The delinquencies are understood to represent the excess of the market value over the value of the Company's investments represented in the books.

MAY 2nd.
Messrs. B. and A. Homajee are to go through the bankruptcy court.

The *Times* of India says that the losses have been caused by the most reckless gambling on exchange over known in Bombay.

Intimations.



LAMPS.
LAMPS.
LAMPS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LD.
COLONIAL HOUSE,
4, QUEEN'S ROAD,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

TIENTSIN.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, April 28th.

Yesterday Mr. Joseph von Haas, Austrian Consul at Shanghai, left here by boat for Peking. It is stated that Mr. H. Mandl is awaiting his arrival at Tunchow. Last November Messrs. H. Mandl & Co. filed with Li Hung-chang their tender, with terms and conditions, on behalf of their friends in Vienna, in regard to the big loan of thirty million taels to build the proposed railway and it was reported here that they had secured the loan; but that is too good to be true, although many people here, both Chinese and foreigners, declare it is, and that Mr. Haas is on his way to Peking to settle it finally. There is no doubt that Messrs. Mandl & Co. did tender for the loan through their Chinese friends at Peking. They have also been very successful in regard to pushing forward the bronze-steel guns and smokeless powder, and at Peking they have been very successful in getting the loan for the railway.

I enclose you a copy of a sketch map of the Peking Western Hills, where the rich coal and mineral mines are situated, the same is furnished by the Chinese friends of Messrs. Mandl & Co. In this matter also Herr von Brandt is, I hear, taking a great interest.

It is definitely fixed that Li Hung-chang will leave Tientsin on the 23rd ult. in the *Hsin-yu* for Port Arthur, etc., on a tour of inspection.

Last night a fire broke out in the north-west suburb, known as Yui Shun Tsan, and I believe it is still burning. Already over one hundred houses have been destroyed, the property of Chen Tsotai, valued at over 1,000,000. The value of goods stored in the godowns there is stated to be over a million taels.

APRIL 29th.
Mr. Gardner, the new manager of the Hongkong Bank, accompanied by his wife, has left for Peking.

To-day Chong, an Anhwei man and literary graduate, was beheaded. He with three others had been hanged on at the various camps, and they were arrested ten days ago, and tried and sentenced by a military court. They were charged with being members of a secret society, of which Chang was said to be the chief, and for issuing the famous placard last year, inciting people to rise and kill all the foreigners, and then march to Peking. Ten days ago he tried on the same game, by sending to the military college a bogus official despatch duly signed and sealed. His three associates were sentenced to be banished.

Mr. Ma Kie-chong is still here, and daily visits Li Hung-chang. His visits are said to be in connection with the Chefoo gold mines. Mr. Watson, after seeing the Viceroy, left by the *Fungshan* for Chefoo to see what can be done with the Ping-tu gold mines, started by Mr. Becher.

Mr. Ma Kie-chong is busy here making arrangements about the three new steamers which are to be added to the C.M.S.N. Co.'s fleet—*Mercury*.

APRIL 29th.
We learn that eight of the men who left Tongshan in a panic have been discharged, but nothing has been done with the Cantonese who were the cause of all the trouble. They certainly should have been dealt with for their assault, whatever was done with the runaway foreigners. It is said that the former were simply allowed to retire from the place, in order, doubtless, to avoid the responsibility of dealing with them.

The scheme for improving the river has apparently fallen to the ground through the opposition of the Taotai. Only another illustration of how things are not done among the Celestials! If they would even keep the river channel free from obstruction from junk, it would be something in the interest of the growing trade connected with so important a place as Tientsin.

The French Municipality is still agitating its waterworks scheme. Whether the British municipality, burdened with a "white elephant," will be able to join and make the scheme a success, is uncertain. It hardly seems possible for the smaller body alone to carry it through. It is greatly to be hoped that the scheme can be carried through to completion in some way.

After a succession of cloudy, damp days, we are now having dry, hot, windy weather. Vegetation is coming forward quite rapidly. The water on the plain is gradually receding, mainly from evaporation. It was not as high by several inches as in the flood of 1890, and, if anything, is receding more slowly. Where it was possible to plant wheat last autumn, there is promise of a good yield. So of the spring-sown wheat. But there are large tracts of land yet under water.

APRIL 30th.
The band at Tschulin presents a busy appearance during the whole shipping season, as it is used as a transit godown for the whole import trade; but at present all other merchandise is overshadowed by the immense stacks of rice which are piled up along its whole length and breadth, and as high as a house. The wholesale destruction of the cereal crops by the floods last summer has left a large vacuum to be filled up by imported grain, and such is the scarcity of the northern grain that rice which is in ordinary times a luxury, beyond the means of the people is now cheaper than their own products.

His Excellency the Viceroy is immensely pleased at the way in which the German paper has vindicated the Chinese action in the matter of the audience; and for the time being Germany occupies the position of the most meritorious of all the Western "tributaries."

R. G. Daily News.

Intimations.

Tientsin, April 28th.

THE great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust. — "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it. — A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China. — *Advt.*

Monday's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"NINGPO."
Captain R. Köbler, will be despatched for the above Port to-morrow, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. 1723

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"TEHERAN."
Captain V. W. Hall, will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at NOON.
E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. 1727

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.
THE Company's Steamship
"KAISOW."
Geo. L. Castle, Commander, will be despatched for above on or about the 22nd inst.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. 1724

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "STUTTGART."
FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., to-morrow, the 15th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 4 P.M. All Claims must reach us before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. 1726

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE
late Mr. JOHN HENRY SMITH in our Firm ceased on the 1st of May inst.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. 1725

BAY VIEW HOTEL.
MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shaw-ki-wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. 1726

NOTICE.
GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather. CABINETS from \$6 a dozen. CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Color, or Black & White. IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1890. 1726

Amusements.

GARRISON THEATRE, NORTH BARRACKS.

Under the Patronage of H. E. Major-General G. DIGBY BARKER, C.E., Commanding the Troops in China.

THE "MILITARY MUMMERS" will give
TWO PERFORMANCES
of
J. PALGRAVE SIMPSON'S SENSATIONAL DRAMA
"DAUDY HARDACRE"
Followed by the Screaming Farce by Charles Selby,
"CATCHING AN HEIRESS"
ON
THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
the 14th and 16th May, 1891.

Doors open at 8.30, Commence at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....\$1.00
First.....50
Second.....20

FANS AND PUNKAHs PROVIDED.

Tickets can be obtained from the Garrison Sergeant Major, Commissariat Buildings.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
No Smoking Allowed.
For Further Particulars see Programmes.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. 1709

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

MRS. POTTER and Mr. BELLEW.
SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY,
May 16th and 20th.

Full Particulars in to-morrow's papers. Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. 1721

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. ROMANJEE LIMJEEHOY BATLIWALLA to sign our Firm from this date.
N. MODY & Co.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. 1718

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed AGENTS for the above Company at Hongkong.
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1891. 1704

AGENCY
MITSU BISHI COLLIERIES.

MR. JOHN GRANT will take charge of this AGENCY during my absence from the Colony.
H. U. JEFFRIES, Agent.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1891. 1620

NOTICE.
MESSRS. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co. are this day appointed Agents for the GUION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED in Hongkong, China and Japan.

A. MARSHALL,
Special Representative Guion Steamship Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1891. 1695

Intimations.

WHIT MONDAY and TUESDAY,
May 18th and 19th.

A GRAND BAZAAR will be held at the ITALIAN CONVENT on Behalf of the poor of that Establishment.

A varied assortment of articles, both Useful and Ornamental, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

THE SUPPORT OF THE COMMUNITY IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

The Bazaar will open each day at 10 a.m. Hongkong, 11th May, 1891. 1706

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"

CLARK'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scabby Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

Clark's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clark's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. — sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark — "Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clark's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clark's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY (15th MAY), the 15th inst.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA
JOHN THORBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
F. DE ROVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

For the COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
L. GLENAT,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. 1717

PUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891

LOCAL AND GENERAL

news our Shanghai morning contemporary [—
 M. C. T. Gardner, H.M. Consul at Hankow,
 informs us, and suggests that we should
 disseminate the information public, that he has received a
 letter from Mr. Everard, H.M. Consul at
 Ichang, to the effect that British subjects propo-
 sing to visit the Ichang gorges had better apply
 to Mr. Gardner for passports. The Ichang
 gorges, as I have said, lives at Chingchow, and con-
 sequently it takes time and more for a passport
 than at Hankow. I have been assured by H. M. Consul
 at Ichang, that the Chinese will be obliged to be
 interviewed by the T'aitai. "If people are
 interviewed without passports they will be liable to be stopped
 and turned back." (Are the celebrated monkeys
 in the gorges on the war-path again?) Mr.
 Gardner believes that the Chinese are going to
 visit the gorges on this point. From this we gather
 that the Chinese who have succeeded in
 penetrating Chingchow, the only open port with an
 English Consulate, must have been part with an
 English passport, and have been interviewed
 by the T'aitai without passports, which
 means to the lay mind somewhat of a puzzle.

PROBABLE means to take their ships ashore for duty up North, apparently. A correspondent at Shanghai contemporary, in complaining of the inactivity of the police, says:—*"The Hsin-yi arrived at the Tientsin Bund on April 18th and remained under the gas lamps of the Municipality and moved to the bund within the British settlement; a gang of thieves paid her a visit. They were not long in finding out the whole of the stowaway cargo, and they took away of it some 10 to 15 tathoms, two tins of lamp oil, and the one sailor's clothes from the lamp room, a heavy blanket with ropes complete from a hatch, a new teakwood plank 30 ft. long by 16 in. wide. Had they not been disturbed they would have stolen the bow anchor from the stern and gangway, both the anchor and gangway fittings having been found all ready cast off and everything ready to drop the articles."*

Mr. Henson was the only one who remained in the cabin. Thinking he had gone into some other cabin, Mr. Dall continued his search, but without success. The vessel was not searched, and as Mr. Henson could not found, the only conclusion that could be formed, was that he had fallen overboard. It had been blowing a strong gale, with rain, and as various alterations had to be made in the rigging, the tide running in different directions, and the vessel down when Mr. Henson had disappeared, it seemed useless to turn back to look for a missing man. Mr. Henson had been about a week in the vessel and was preparing to home-ward, these circumstances it is only natural to suppose that his disappearance was purely accidental.

The man who immediately assaulted the man, fell down. When the other two men came to him, they found him speechless; so they took a cart, a barikah, and took him to the Chinese Police Station, where, since he was unable to speak, they took him to the station to the Shanghai Road. The District Magistrate held an inquest and found that the deceased had come to his death through violence. In consequence of this the French Consular authorities held an enquiry into the matter. The Chinese having blocked the Road Consulate was unable to get away, they remained as it were, and the French were held back, and as they were refused, the threat was made, that if the two powerful stations were burned, and the streets cleared, though the crowd commenced shouting again, they were held. They remained,

[illegible]

THE WRECK OF THE "HOLME EDEN"

The Naval Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Holme Eden*, which was held at Shanghai on the 15th inst., returned the following finding: That the *Holme Eden* was an iron and steel vessel, tonnage registered 270 tons; crewed by 26 men, and carried one principal number 95,186, built at South Shields in England, and belonging to the port of London. It appears from the evidence given before this court that she sailed from Antwerp on February 1st, 1891, bound for Shanghai and intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and a crew of 26 men, made all sails, that she left Hongkong on the 4th April, having then on board about 1,500 tons of cargo for Shanghai; that she experienced very weather all up the coast, and that on the 10th May, about half-past three in the morning, while steering in a W.N.W. direction at a speed of 10 miles per hour, she began to roll heavily, and the water invading the engine-room, making the engines useless within half-an-hour of the occurrence; that fearing the vessel was about to founder, the master, crew, and crew abandoned her finally in two boats, and were rescued and brought to Shanghai by the Chinese gunboat *Chien-shen*; that the British screw steamship *Myrmidon* of Liverpool, official number, 97,812, respectively, in the evidence the Court is of opinion that the *Holme Eden* was lost in consequence of an unusually strong current setting north, and that the weather being so bad, the master committed an error of judgment in not keeping the vessel under way until the weather cleared sufficiently to allow him to verify his position; that after the loss of the master adopted the proper measures to save the lives of the crew, and, under the circumstances had no alternative but to abandon ship. The certificates of the master and crew are returned to them accordingly. The remains of the Court fixed at eight pounds and five pence, are approved.

Witnesses:
Attest at Shanghai this 15th day of May, 1891.
JAMES G. M. H. PLAYFAIR, Esq.,
President of Naval Court,
and
A. TAWNEY, Esq.,
Secretary.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACES.

Stewards—A. McLeod, Esq., W. Howie, Esq., J. Macgregor, Esq., O. Schenckhauser, Esq., Robt. Mackenzie, Esq., H. J. H. Trippe, Esq., B. A. Clarke, Esq., Clerk of the Course—T. F. Hough, Esq., Secretary—Burns Dallas, Esq.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 27TH APRIL.

The HART LEGACY CUP, presented by the late James Hart, value, Tls. 100; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Half-a-mile.

Mr. Newboy's bl. Black Leaf, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Baker 1
Mr. Oswald's b. Opposition, 10st. 1lb. Mr. Hough 2
Mr. Ring's cr. Orange Peel, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Meyerink 3
Mr. Sassoon's gr. Pershapp, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Sassoon 4
Mr. Sassoon's ch. Fontenoy, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Dallas 5
Mr. Newboy's b. Mikado, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Dallas 6

Mr. J. D. Humphreys gr. Visitant, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Dallas 7
Mr. J. D. Humphreys gr. Veni, 10st. 1lb. Mr. Dallas 8
Mr. J. D. Humphreys gr. Veni, 10st. 1lb. Mr. Dallas 9

Mr. Humphreys' colours shown in front for the first twenty stides, then Black Leaf took up the running on the inside. Along the straight Opposition challenged, and a fine race ensued, Black Leaf winning by a short head. Orange Peel, coming up fast in the middle, was third, barely half a length behind Opposition; Fontenoy was fourth, and Pershapp last. Time, 1m. 5 4/5 sec.

Part-mutuel—Visitant 21, Opposition 16, Orange Peel 16, Fontenoy 14, Black Leaf 9, Pershapp 3, Veni 3, Mikado 1.—Total \$3415.

The CRITERION STAKES, A Sweepstakes of Tls. 100 each, with Tls. 100 added; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; second pony to save his mile. One mile.

Mr. Sassoon's sk. Hero, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Dallas 1
Mr. Wavney's bl. Noirmont, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Dallas 2
Mr. Worthy's gr. Chimera, 10st. 9lb. Mr. Read 3
Mr. Neptune's b. Resolution, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Hough 4
Mr. Sassoon's ch. Blazer, 10st. 1lb. Mr. McLean 5
Mr. Ten Brock's gr. Wild Mint, 10st. 6lb. Mr. Renny 6

Mr. Min's b. Reaper, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Baker 7
Mr. Min's b. Reaper, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Baker 8
Mr. Min's b. Reaper, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Baker 9

About half an hour's delay was caused at the start by the vagaries of Hero, who ran round the course and indulged in other burlesque before a start was finally effected, at the fourth attempt. Resolution made the running, four or five lengths ahead of Hero, with Noirmont third. Rounding the bend for the Monument the favourite assumed the lead, and at the Monument was a couple of lengths ahead. Coming into the straight Resolution was beaten and Noirmont took second place, but could not come near Hero, who won easily by three lengths; third, Resolution was fourth, Wild Mint fifth, and Blazer last. Time, 2m. 11 1/2 sec.

Part-mutuel—Hero 100, Noirmont 24, Resolution 13, Wild Mint 7, Reaper 6, Blazer 1, Chimera.—Total \$152—\$760.

The GRIFFINE PLATE, value, Tls. 250; for China ponies that have never run at any meeting; second pony, Tls. 50; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. H. Sylva's cr. Teutonic, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Pond 1
Mr. Mustard's gr. Guarantee, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Maclean 2
Mr. Holme's gr. Hawthorn, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Ingles 3
Mr. Sassoon's gr. Streamer, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 4

Mr. Sassoon's gr. Beauty, 10st. 9lb. Mr. Dallas 5
Mr. W. T. Phipps' wh. Undaunted, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Renny 6
Mr. Chouffeur's gr. False Alarm, 10st. 9lb. Mr. Ogle 7
Mr. John Peel's gr. Storm King, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Dickinson 8

Mr. John Peel's gr. Elastic, 10st. 8lb. Mr. Hough 9
Mr. Newboy's b. Shogun, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Baker 10
Mr. Monier's pl. Gehemlinz, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Elbers 11
Mr. Crawford's ch. Homeward, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Crawford 12

Mr. Teller's ch. Quidnunc, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Counts 13
Mr. Inch's wh. White Heather, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Renny 14
Mr. Falk's gr. West Wind, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Read 15

Mr. Ring's gr. Assurance, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Meyerink 16
Mr. J. D. Humphreys' b. Vici, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Hart Buck 17
Mr. J. D. Humphreys' gr. Vici, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Ramsay 18

Mr. Seraph's gr. Chief Justice, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Runtjoe 19
Mr. Frederic's d. Bovril, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Allan 20
Mr. Gustav's gr. First Choice, 10st. 9lb. Mr. Ruff 21

Mr. John's d. Hazard, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Klade 22
Mr. John's d. Hazard, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Klade 23
Mr. C. F. Woodward's sp. Handicapped, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Midwood 24

After several false starts the race was despatched in fairly good order. Beauty was showing the way at the Monument, closely attended by seven or eight others, among whom were Assurance and Undaunted. Coming into the straight Beauty was still leading, with Guarantee close at hand. Nearing the stand Guarantee came to the front and for a moment looked like winning easily, but was immediately challenged by Teutonic, who, hard ridden, just got up in the nick of time and won a fine race by a head. Hawthorn was a good third, while all the others close up except Vici, who was last. Time, 1m. 39 1/2.

Part-mutuel—Guarantee 55, Beauty 16, Undaunted 46, Assurance 24, West Wind 16, Gehemlinz 14, Bovril 12, Elastic 10, Shogun 4, Vici 6, Vici 6, Streamer 5, False Alarm 4, Hazard 4, White Heather 3, Teutonic 2, Storm King 2, Quidnunc 2, Chief Justice 2, First Choice 2, Homeward 1, Hawthorn 1.—Total 276—\$1,390.

The CATHAY CUP, value, Tls. 150; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; Griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Sassoon's gr. Zephyr, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Dallas 1
Mr. Hampton's gr. Comet, 10st. 9lb. Mr. Hough 2
Mr. Chantrey's wh. Autocrat, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Baker 3
Mr. W. T. Phipps' b. Perserverance, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Renny 4

Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Elegant, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Reynolds 5
Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Elegant, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Reynolds 6
Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Elegant, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Reynolds 7

Perserverance made the running a length in front of Comet and Elegant, Zephyr fourth. This order was maintained until entering the back straight, when Zephyr came into third place, Elegant dropping back. Rounding the bend for the Monument Perserverance was beaten and Comet assumed the lead only to be immediately passed by Zephyr. The two made a good race home, but the favourite was never really extended and won easily by three quarters.

Part-mutuel—Guarantee 55, Beauty 16, Undaunted 46, Assurance 24, West Wind 16, Gehemlinz 14, Bovril 12, Elastic 10, Shogun 4, Vici 6, Vici 6, Streamer 5, False Alarm 4, Hazard 4, White Heather 3, Teutonic 2, Storm King 2, Quidnunc 2, Chief Justice 2, First Choice 2, Homeward 1, Hawthorn 1.—Total 276—\$1,390.

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Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Elegant, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Reynolds 6
Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Elegant, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Reynolds 7

Perserverance made the running a length in front of Comet and Elegant, Zephyr fourth. This order was maintained until entering the back straight, when Zephyr came into third place, Elegant dropping back. Rounding the bend for the Monument Perserverance was beaten and Comet assumed the lead only to be immediately passed by Zephyr. The two made a good race home, but the favourite was never really extended and won easily by three quarters.

Part-mutuel—Guarantee 55, Beauty 16, Undaunted 46, Assurance 24, West Wind 16, Gehemlinz 14, Bovril 12, Elastic 10, Shogun 4, Vici 6, Vici 6, Streamer 5, False Alarm 4, Hazard 4, White Heather 3, Teutonic 2, Storm King 2, Quidnunc 2, Chief Justice 2, First Choice 2, Homeward 1, Hawthorn 1.—Total 276—\$1,390.

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Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Elegant, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Reynolds 5
Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Elegant, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Reynolds 6
Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Elegant, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Reynolds 7

Perserverance made the running a length in front of Comet and Elegant, Zephyr fourth. This order was maintained until entering the back straight, when Zephyr came into third place, Elegant dropping back. Rounding the bend for the Monument Perserverance was beaten and Comet assumed the lead only to be immediately passed by Zephyr. The two made a good race home, but the favourite was never really extended and won easily by three quarters.

of a length; bad third; Perserverance was fourth and Elegant last. Time, 3m 27 1/2 sec.

Part-mutuel—Zephyr 21, Autocrat 10, Comet 10, Perserverance 5, Elegant 2.—Total 242—\$1,210.

The JOCKEY CUP, value, Tls. 100; for China ponies that have never won a race; to be ridden by jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Once round.

Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Stalwart, 11st. 8lb. Mr. Schirff 1
Mr. Sassoon's gr. Experiment, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Schirff 2
Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Stalwart, 11st. 8lb. Mr. Schirff 3

Mr. Moffat's bl. Cloudlands, 10st. 13lb. Mr. Baker 4
Mr. Moffat's bl. Cloudlands, 10st. 13lb. Mr. Baker 5
Mr. Moffat's bl. Cloudlands, 10st. 13lb. Mr. Baker 6

Mr. Troy's gr. Fayonius, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Edlaid 7
Mr. Middy's d. Kingcraft, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Souter 8
Mr. John's d. Sturwind, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Hegnauer 9

Experiment and Sturwind made the running, the former assuming a slight lead in the back straight. In this order they ran to the bend for the Monument. Here Irkdale was coming up, caught Mr. Sassoon's pony just beyond the Monument, and coming away fast won by four lengths; bad third; Sturwind was fourth, Kingcraft fifth, and Cloudlands last. Time, 2m 47 1/2 sec.

Part-mutuel—Irkdale, late Glenlivet 57, Sturwind 35, Stalwart 31, Kingcraft 27, Experiment 15, May Morn 10, Cloudlands 4, Fayonius 4.—Total 183—\$915.

The KIANOSU PLATE, value, Tls. 150; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 1
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 2
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 3

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 4
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 5
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 6

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 7
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 8
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 9

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 10
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 11
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 12

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 13
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 14
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 15

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 16
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 17
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 18

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 19
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 20
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 21

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 22
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 23
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 24

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 25
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 26
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 27

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 28
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 29
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 30

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 31
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 32
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 33

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 34
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 35
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 36

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 37
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Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 39

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Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 44
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 45

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 46
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Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 58
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Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 60

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Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 85
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 86
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 87

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 88
Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sassoon 89
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Mr. Newboy's b. Shogun, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Baker 1
Mr. Newboy's b. Mikado, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Ramsay 2
Mr. Crawford's ch. Homeward, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Crawford 3

Mr. Teller's ch. Quidnunc, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Counts 4
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Mr. Inch's wh. White Heather, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Renny 6

Mr. Troy's gr. Balmahol, 10st. 9lb. Mr. Midwood 7
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Mr. John's d. Hazard, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Klade 46
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Mr. John's d. Hazard, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Klade 72

Mr. John's d. Hazard, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Klade 73
Mr. John's d. Hazard, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Klade 74
Mr. John's d. Hazard, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Klade 75

Mr. John's d. Hazard, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Klade 76
Mr. John's d. Hazard, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Klade 77
Mr. John's d. Hazard, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Klade 78



MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 2843

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

DEATHS.
On the 2nd May, on board the German mail steamer *Sachsen*, in the Red Sea, EDITH, the beloved wife of Joseph Welch.
At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 3rd May, 1891, ELIJAH WELLS, engineer, formerly of the Taku Tug and Lighter Co., aged 44 years.
At Kinkiang, on the 3rd May, CHARLES ROWE, for 12 years Constable of H.B.M. Consulate, Kinkiang.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION ON THE STUMP.

As a transcendent exhibition of blatant toadyism, cant, and undiluted twaddle we commend our readers to a study of the "Praise-God Barabones" proceedings at the meeting of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association on Friday last. The meeting was apparently called by Captain SAMUEL ASHTON and his associates to render thanks to the Almighty, coupled with Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX (we quote from the Chairman's speech), for the passing of *The Sunday Working Cargo Ordinance*. The worthy Chairman commenced by informing his audience that "He felt bound to confess that the passage of the Bill was somewhat of a surprise to him." We can support him in this at all events, for we happen to know that until the *Hongkong Telegraph* undertook its advocacy, Captain ASHTON, in despair of getting the measure passed within any appreciable period, had frankly admitted that he had actually given the reform up as a hopeless job. We claim no particular credit for the line of action this journal has taken from the beginning, for it was a matter of justice as well as duty to support a measure for the benefit, mark! not only of the "deserving class,"—the phrase was ours, not Governor DES VŒUX—but for the moral, social and sanitary benefit of the community at large. The part played by Mr. J. J. KSWICK in this matter, as claimed by Captain ASHTON, may or may not be correct, and we only ask here if it is not capable of a contrary construction? But we say and most emphatically that, if there is one thing more certain than another (and the last acts of Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX confirm our view to the letter), it is that the hurried passage of this Bill was really not due to any revulsion of opinion in his Excellency's mind as to the advisability of the measure, but rather to a baser and more unworthy influence, namely, that of chagrin. If not of vindictiveness towards an influential section of this community. We are sorry to have to admit this, for no one received fairer treatment at our hands than Governor DES VŒUX; but we are honestly bound to the opinion that his final official acts conclusively showed him to be at heart a shallow and vindictive man, with a deplorable littleness of mind and character disqualifying him from administering the Government of any important community. We likewise confess to not being surprised at Sir JAMES RUSSELL, in his cut-and-dried enlogia on the departing spirit, considering Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX a strong Governor, for, as we have previously said, his Excellency was a "good hater," and in this, if in nothing else, the Chief Justice found a faithful coadjutor. The Sunday labour question from the outset found, comparatively speaking, an overwhelming opposition both from official and unofficial sources in this colony, including the Governor of Hongkong, as well as his Excellency of the Straits Settlements—vide their consultations with Lord KNIGHTSBRIDGE—but we did not hesitate to give it the unqualified support of this journal, and we have assisted in every possible manner, and at no inconsiderable sacrifice, in encouraging the movement to be kept to the fore, as well as originating the principle of licensing so as not to make the working on Sundays altogether prohibitory in important emergencies. Therefore it is with great regret that we perceive an institution possessing elements of influence and benefit degenerating, almost at its start into a "Praise-God Barabones" association with a vengeance, and that certainly, as the Chairman stated, is not going to hide its light under a bushel, or for the matter of that, its cant either, in this particular respect. It is indeed lamentable to witness this "deserving class," a term implying intelligence and common-sense, making such egregious illogicalities of themselves as they did at Friday's meeting. Such displays, we can assure them, add neither to the dignity or reputation of the Association, and certainly will detract, if persisted in, from its sphere of usefulness and influence. Moreover, we have no hesitation in characterizing such conduct as out of keeping with what is generally understood as the attributes of the term "British sailor," for if there is one characteristic of the British tar, has reason, to be proud of more than another, it is that of manly, straightforward independence, without condescending to lick official or unofficial shoes, and it is because we do not wish to see this proud reputation be smothered in Hongkong mud—that we have felt constrained to write on this subject so strongly. We have no hesitation in saying "God bless Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX," but such an expression, twice repeated, was far more than a doubtful taste from the Chairman of the Hongkong Marine Officers' Association under the circumstances which actually led to the passing of *The Sunday Working Cargo Ordinance*.

And when Captain ASHTON was thus ridiculously belauding his Excellency, and the other members of the Association were loudly applauding Pharisaical expressions which will only amuse the initiated, we would like to know why the name of the Rev. A. G. GOLDSMITH, the sailors' friend, the man who actually initiated the crusade against Sunday labour in this colony, was entirely forgotten!

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND SUNDAY LABOUR.

It was not to be expected the Hongkong Sunday labour question would be allowed a settlement without a struggle from those chiefly benefitted in enforcing their claim to a full pound of flesh, in the shape of a full seven days of toil and labour without rest, from their Christian employers' year's end to year's end. In a previous article on this subject we incidentally mentioned the fact that an old law of this colony provided for the cessation of labour on Sunday. We have not had the opportunity yet of examining the why and wherefore this law has been abrogated and set aside, and no doubt our further investigations in this line will prove interesting. It is with regret we find the honourable member for the Chamber of Commerce taking up as wrong a position in this question as we venture to think his Excellency the Governor took up in the matter of the "Pay Grab" question. The serious and continued ill health of his Excellency, which, in this sole instance throughout his able administration has apparently warped his usual singularly calm and dispassionate judgment, is some excuse for what we think is a simple error of judgment on the part of Sir W. DES VŒUX, but there is no such excuse for our energetic and capable unofficial member, except that even with so strong a representative it could hardly be expected that Mr. WHITEHEAD would retire without a bout in favour of his influential and interested backers in the Chamber. A personal, however, of the honourable member's letter in our issue of the 5th inst. must convince anyone that it is not written in the concise and trenchant style which is so characteristic of Mr. WHITEHEAD's compositions; it is feeble and half-hearted throughout. Having fearlessly led the van in support of this question from the outset, without entering into a repetition of our arguments we content ourselves with simply reviewing, so far as we can comprehend them, the somewhat laboured and not well defined objections of the honourable member. In the first place the exponent of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce holding a brief for Chinese interests is really too deliciously thin; it is something entirely new to find the Chamber of Commerce of this colony posing as the protector of native interests. A short time only has elapsed since the sapient wire pullers of this same Association took up a particularly strong attitude in endeavouring to crush the Observatory and all belonging to it, simply because its staff did their duty and gave timely weather warnings. These warnings our local autocrats considered were unnecessarily frequent, and besides interfered with their shipping profits. It mattered not an iota to them whether or not the ghastly spectacle of the 1874 typhoon was reproduced on the shores of this harbour. They, safely ensconced ashore, were only too ready to view with complacency the risks and perils of the boating population of this essentially seafaring colony, and resented such timely warnings of approaching danger. So it ever has been and will be while such an Association in its present constitution is suffered to exist.

The second stand-point of Mr. WHITEHEAD was in regard to interference with the food supply of the colony. This again is exceedingly amusing, for no one knows better than the honourable member that the sanitary laws of the colony enter here, with which this legislation would not clash. Special provision has ensured that perishable articles of food will not be allowed to "rot" on board to the risk of health of the crew of steamers, and moreover, if landed, providing for their treatment in accordance with the sanitary conditions and regulations of the colony. There will be no great chance of the colony being thrown on a state of famine, for at present the Chinese do not allow Sunday shipments or clearances from any treaty port in the Empire. Again as regards running charters, it is preposterous to talk about the "shoe pinching" in any unfair degree here. It is an utter impossibility for vessels to be chartered from this colony to run to any civilised port where Sunday work is permitted. Charters invariably run *Monday-Sundays* as working days, and if they are so capable of alteration here as to provide for Sundays being counted as working days only in this colony, then it tends to show the crying evils and supports the urgency for reform. The Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong cannot be congratulated on this latest feeble effort to thwart the passage of the Sunday Labour Ordinance, and so far as our opinion goes the concluding simile of its representative is inappropriate, the boot being rather on the other leg. We appealed in the most courteous manner at the outset to the great employers of labour in this colony, in the light of labour events occurring throughout the universe, to approach this question in a considerate and conciliatory spirit, and preferred therefore to strain at the gnat, and now may enjoy the pleasure to the fullest extent of having to swallow the camel.

OUR LATE GOVERNOR.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., has departed. It is no affection to quote the trite phrase that we could have better spared a better man; and there can be but one feeling—that of sincere sympathy—in the breasts of those who compare his comparatively cold leave-taking to-day with the warm reception given him on his arrival in October 1887, the public recognition accorded fourteen months ago, when he went home in search of health, or the enthusiastic welcome he received on his return, only last December. He has gone away with blithe heart, for he is the "good hater" whom Dr. JOHNSON so loved, and he cannot forget the revolt of the Unofficial Members, or the wave of adverse public opinion that has recently swept over the Colony—even though one of the insurgents has formally returned to his allegiance, and sued for pardon at the eleventh hour. The senseless system of presenting meaningless addresses, especially by subordinates in the Civil Service, was as usual perpetuated, this morning (7th inst.) a very tired-looking invalid might have been seen leaning back against the wall of the reception-room at Government House, listening to a fulsome address hurled at him by two Europeans and three Chinese; who retired only to give place to about a score of officials with another treacherous production, in which they talked freely about Her Most Gracious Majesty, and yawned their gratitude to their departing protector in the matter of salaries. Sir G. W. DES VŒUX did not really take the trouble to reply—he took a leaf from the address-presenters' book, and said he would write it. Even on board the *Oceanic* the pursuit was kept up with spirit, the *gentle bore* being in full cry almost until the propeller began to turn. Yes, ex-Governor DES VŒUX deserves our sympathy. And we give it to him most heartily.

On his arrival in 1887—he came via America, as he is returning—he said he was a man of few words, preferring actions to deeds. He has not altogether sustained the reputation for taciturnity with which he desired to be credited, but he has seldom spoken in uncertain phrase; if his periods have not been quite so ornate as those of his sometime predecessor, the uxorious BOWEN, they have been far ahead of them in common sense. When he arrived we wrote:—"The career of Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX in this colony will depend mainly upon himself. There are many obstacles in the way, and for some time at least his office will be no secure; but to a resolute and independent man, determined to work for the general weal without fear of favor, there is nothing that cannot easily be surmounted." It would be unfair to an absent man to say that his general policy has not been all that could be wished—one need but re-peruse the speeches made in the City Hall in February last year to see what he had done even up to then, and to appreciate his methods.

At the same time it would be simply well, *Daily Press* to ignore the fact that almost his last official act was a gross blunder. We won't re-open the threadbare Military Contribution question—we think there is but little argument needed to show that in dealing with the Governor DES VŒUX had much more regard for the interests of that Imperial Government which could promote or degrade him, as he pleased or displeased it, than of the humble Colonialist, which simply paid him a trifling \$32,000 a year. The reason is not difficult to find. A man who has earned his bread-and-butter for nearly thirty years in a host of "Barabones," where the wish of Her Most Gracious Majesty over-rides all local demands; who for eight years has been oppressed by the weight of a K. C. M. G. ship; who has been accustomed to the nervous acquiescence of the semi-cannibal Filian, the untutored Barbadian, and the torpid Newfoundland—such a man can scarcely understand a suddenly-asserted opposition on the part of four unofficial legislators, who are men and British representatives, and of the thousands whom they represent, to a scarcely-veiled legal robbery whose only excuse is that of precedent. At any rate Governor DES VŒUX, if he did recognise his right to take up an antagonistic position, did not make the least effort to conciliate or alter their opinion. And to-day he went away almost unnoticed—save for the spontaneous and honest "send-off" given him by the sea-faring class, whose gratitude he has earned by his last public act here. We sincerely hope to hear of his restoration to health, and trust that he and the gentle lady who accompanies him may be spared to enjoy many happy days in whatever sphere the Downing Street authorities may design to place him.

FAILURE OF ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

We regret to hear, as will every old resident in the Far East, that the historical firm of Adamson, Bell & Co. have met unexpectedly come to grief. Losses through silk speculations in Yokohama are said to have been the immediate cause of this most disastrous failure—but *quid pro quo*? The old firm will not do only but such a Bismarck of commercial enterprises as George B. Dowdell at the head of affairs, we can look to the future with much confidence. We refrain from obvious reasons, from going into details which will particularly reach to them, but, duly published, *Meanwhile*, we ask our readers to remember that Adamson, Bell & Co. are of the old school, and most honorable firm that ever traded in the Far East.

TELEGRAMS.

(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)
JAPAN'S NEW PRIME MINISTER.

TOKYO, May 6th.
Count Matsugata, Minister of Finance, has been appointed Prime Minister, vice Count Yamagata, who resigned owing to continued ill-health.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Mutual Shipper's steamer *Mayone* arrived at Hankow at daylight on the 7th inst. to load new season's teas for the London market.

At Kowloon City on the 11th inst. an enterprising curio-hunter, by arrangement, secured three of the pig-tails of the victims. Case of "heads you lose, tails I win."

A typhoon struck Pui-ling-shuane, near Hanoi, on Saturday last, destroying part of the *Empire*, a military expedition and injuring several men and horses.

A NATIVE contemporary says that the military plan of General Fung Yee at Canton is overcrowded with prisoners such as pirates, bandits, highway robbers and degenerates, and measures are being taken to erect a larger one in its place.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Hankow, according to a Northern native paper, stating that this year's tea season has opened, a little earlier than in previous years; besides, the quantity being less, the quality is superior, and only the Russians are buying.

H.M.S. *Impetuous* went out a short trip this morning (7th inst.) in the direction of Tylam Bay, apparently to probably return this evening. After testing the engine, if everything is found to be satisfactory, it is expected that preparations will at once be made for her departure North for summer quarters.

On the night of the 4th inst. a young chetah got loose from Philip's Circus, at Singapore, just as the audience were leaving. It went for a *passer* along River Valley Road, and had the pick of all the "rickshaws" open to it, but before it could decide which to select it was caught and chained by an employee of the Circus.

By a strange coincidence, the cargo of the *Holma Eden* when the cargo was lost was the identical stuff the P. & O. steamer *Hongkong* was going home to ship when she was lost. The wreck of the *Holma Eden* was sold by auction at Shanghai on Thursday last for Teels 1,750, to Mr. J. Roberts, diver, and the cargo for Teels 1,525.

LIU MING-CHUAN, the famous Governor of Formosa, has at last attained the desire of his heart, to see his Imperial decree published in the 5th inst. his Excellency has been permitted to retire from the Governorship of Formosa, and also from his office of Assistant Director of the Board of Admiralty at Peking. We shall hear more of Liu before long.

With respect to the six hundred convicts recently sent from Odessa on board the steamer *St. Petersburg* to Vladivostok, to work on the Siberian railway, a contemporary says that in some cases the sentences include the infliction of the lash to no blow of the knout, or worse, and thereafter the wailing of their wives in the barrows which they draw to the mines or on the public works, for terms extending to as much as two years.

At the Police Court yesterday morning a Chinaman, was sent to goal by Mr. Wise, for nine months, with hard labour, simply, as the defendant put it, for bringing a young woman to the Colony to look round. From the evidence it appeared that a *lukung* who was on duty at the Canton steamers' wharf saw the defendant and the young woman land from a Canton steamer, and, noticing that the latter was crying, he stopped to question her, when he found the defendant had brought her from her home in Canton against her will, for "emigration purposes."

The *Shen-pao* reports that serious attacks on the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Yang-chow, near Chinkiang, took place on the 2nd inst. Anonymous placards, accusing the priests of all kinds of outrages had been posted several days before, and despite the counter-proclamations of the magistracy public feeling ran high. On the night of the 2nd inst. thousands of Chinese surrounded the church and orphanage; the inmates of which had taken refuge elsewhere earlier in the day, and had to be repeatedly charged by the soldiers before dispersing. During the crush the wall of the orphanage was pushed down, but no one was injured.

The *Ceylon Independent*, in commenting on the Military Contribution question as regards Hongkong, holds that the public men outside the Legislature have failed to adequately and decisively support their unofficial legislative representatives, and complain that the same trouble exists in Colombo. It is urged that the very men who were readiest to reproach their neighbors for inaction, are they who most sedulously avoid committing themselves publicly. This state of things, the *Independent* asserts, reveals a political association being successful of any union effective. It is pointed out that Ceylon has been assisted in the matter by the Government of the matter, which makes the inactivity of the Colombo public men the more culpable.

There is no such thing in Hongkong as one law for the poor and another for the rich, but all the same Mr. A. G. Wise yesterday morning dismissed a summons against Messrs. "E. D. Sassoon and Co." for breaching "Duddell Street" by piling tea bags on the roof of the public thoroughfare. The offence was not denied; but Mr. Webster, who appeared for the defendant, argued that the police constable, who laid the charge, ought to have gone "into Messrs. Sassoon's office and seen one of the European employees, when the 'bales' would have been at once removed, but he only went to a Chinaman who had no authority, and hence the offence."

Had the offender been a Chinese he would probably have been taken by the force of the law, and run up to the Police Station; but before the magistrate and sentenced to the extreme limit, with forty lashes thrown in to amuse him during his confinement. Mr. Wise found the charge proved, and dismissed the summons. Captain A. H. Worsley, who is on leave of absence, has just now, we are sure, would do him a lot of good, and the administration of justice in the colony, no more.

A BAND of pirates was attacked by a body of *gardes civiles* at Mon-cav last week, and many of the former were killed. Among them was Lu-yi, the chief of the bandits who held the Messrs. Rique for \$50,000 ransom last year.

Some speculative sampan-men are doing a good business in fresh water which, brought from Kowloon and other places on the mainland of China, they are selling at ten cents per bucket to dozens of their thirsty countrymen who swarm around the market jostly as soon as a water-borne comes alongside. Next week the price will go up to 15 and 20 cents per bucket, providing there is no rain in the interim.

The *Shanghai Mercury* learns on good authority that a grand review of the Pel-vang, and Canton naval squadrons is to be held towards the end of the month in the neighbourhood of Wei-hai-wei, in the presence of Li Hung-chang and a number of high Chinese and Manchurian officials. The united squadrons are afterwards to go on a prolonged cruise along the Korean coast as far as Gensan.

At the Police Court on the 12th inst. two men were remanded on a charge of burglary and murder in the village of Sa Ching, in Chinese jurisdiction, in July, 1889. There is every prospect that they will be handed over in due course, and those who missed the executions at Kowloon on the 17th inst. may have another chance. Seems to be a bit of a Kowloon just now—more than could be said for Purgatory. And there is something to be seen for the money.

The wreck of the *Nansing*, which was recently sold by auction to a Macao Chinaman named Malcamo as she lay on the rocks at Middle Island, was on Monday morning completely broken up and washed into deep water by a heavy southerly swell, which in a few hours carried away the whole of the vessel, with a lot of valuable machinery that had been saved, and the whole of the salving gear. Captain Giesseberg was superintending the work. No life was lost, as the people sleeping on board escaped in time by a hanging bridge.

The way in which the Stambost Company's employees exact five-cent fares from "dead-beats" who try to gain surreptitious passages from Canton, if not legal, is at least, practical. They simply grab the jackets off their backs and retain them until the "beats" after going ashore in this port, manage to beg, borrow or steal five cents wherewith to redeem their property. The necessity for this sort of thing shows the class of gentry just now taking advantage of the low rate of rates prevailing in the Canton river trade. The *Hongkong* came down with 1,400 of the *elite* of Chinese society, on the 12th inst., i.e. \$70 for the lot!

Two men were charged under the new *Gambling Ordinance* at the Police Court yesterday morning with keeping a common gaming house in Gilman's Bazaar. The place was raided by Acting Inspector Mann and a posse of constables. Fantan paraphernalia and the princely sum of \$4.95 were seized, but it does not appear that any gambling was going on. The defendants pleaded that they were not the keepers of the house, but it was no use. "Fifty dollars or six weeks' imprisonment," said his Worship, as the new Ordinance makes no nice distinctions. Will the police please to remember this in their future raids? One or two European dens might be tried on, just for a change.

The loss of the Shanghai burglar is in the ascendant. Last week the house of Mr. Henry Hens, Ewo Crescent, was entered, and some clocks, the family spoons, a few umbrellas, etc., taken away in a bale of flannel, tied up with cord from a picture. The Celestial Sikes also enjoyed a few cigars and cigarettes whilst paying his visit. The next night Mr. A. R. Bowman, of the Village and Hotel Company, had a similar interview with three "braves" who had been going for his chickens, and turned the tables on them by robbing one of them of a horse-pistol. Apparently it would not go off, but the thieves did, taking with them several prime poultry as security for the return of the pistol-lock. They are all still at large.

How criminals are manufactured in Hongkong. Will Major-General Ditty Barker, and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, please to note? To November last a coolie named Tang Hui was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing certain articles of jewellery, the property Mr. Justice Fielding Clark; his time was up yesterday morning and he was about to be discharged when a piece of paper was found in his queue—described as a letter he was taking out for a fellow prisoner—and he was at once run in before the magistrate for a breach of prison regulations. Mr. Wise fined the hapless wretch \$10 (the maximum penalty), with the alternative of two months' imprisonment. Of course the man went back to goal. Is there any sense, or reason, or justice, or anything but arbitrary short-sightedness, in this sort of work?

The Editor of our Canton contemporary the *Kuang-pao* devotes a leading article in yesterday's (11th inst.) issue to the subject of the projected new Chinese river steamship company in which he states that the capital of company is to amount to 500,000 taels, i.e. 100,000 shares of Tls. 5 each. The steamers are to run between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, and the article goes on to state, the Editor of *Canton* is going to make special representations to the Tamag-Yamen with a view to preventing foreign-owned steamers ascending the Pearl River beyond Whampoa! We presume the shareholders are parting with their dollars upon the understanding that the "special representations" will have the desired result. If not, we fear the anti-foreign promoters of the new enterprises will find themselves or their constituents badly "let" in the long run.

Thus, the *Shen-pao*, on tea prospects in North-China, says, rains are over, and tea dealers have sent their pickers to the mountains to gather the bitter leaves. The tea trade of the whole year depends on this single expedition, and much anxiety concerning it is felt by persons who invest all they have in this business. A telegram from Hankow gives some idea as to how the tea market is going. The weather is uncertain; it rains and shines alternately. The season seems yet too early, the leaves being tender and very juicy. Not a great quantity of tea has been forthcoming. The market opens with a small stock. The cost of whatever tea there is, is great, and the selling price is extremely high. Over 200 choppies have been disposed of the buyers being mostly Russian and a few English. The An-hua is selling from Tls. 55 to 60 per picul, Yung-ping at Tls. 24.75 per picul, Nish-an at Tls. 33.50 per picul, Pek-kong from Tls. 37 to 40 per picul, and Kiu-ning from Tls. 60 to 47 per picul.

If nine months' imprisonment is a proper sentence for merely bringing a Chinese girl into the colony under suspicious circumstances, what ought a European member of the Hongkong Government (service to get who admits in a public court of justice to have had a hand in selling a Chinese child for emigration purposes? Perhaps the Crown Prosecutor, whoever he may be, will oblige us with this interesting information.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital—

Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann & Co., \$50	
Mr. J. Francis, Esq., Q.C., 50	
Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, 50	
E. Bowdler, Esq., 25	
A. J. David, Esq., 25	
Gustav Wieler, Esq., 25	
G. de Champeaux, Esq., 25	
S. Davis, Esq., 10	
Hon. W. G. Mitchell-Jones, 10	
Mr. B. Coughtrie, Esq., 10	
G. Girault, Esq., 10	
J. Dyer Hall, Esq., 5	
Chan U-fai, Esq., 5	
Li Hong Mi, Esq., 5	
C. F. A. Singler, Esq., 5	
Messrs. C. M. Bhesania & Co., 5	
C. O. Bhesania, Esq., 5	
"Ernest," 5	
F. T. Guedes, Esq., 5	
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C. Omand, Esq., 3	
M. J. Pavey, Esq., 3	
I. M. Tantra, Esq., 3	
J. Wong Chim, Esq., 2	
F. Mohamed, Esq., 2	
Mok Man Cheung, Esq., 2	
R. N. Dignia, Esq., 2	
Messrs. P. D. Golla & Co., 2	
Leung Tsai, Esq., 1	

Tempora mutantur! About a dozen years ago certain antiquated members of the local Great Council, had fast to the policy of refusing all hotel or spirit licenses for places situated to the eastward of the "cross-roads" in Queen's Road West. The Oriental and Hongkong were in those days the only hotels in the Central districts and to the eastward there were none at all. Some of the Justices, well-known property owners and jobbers, considered that the residents east of the Hongkong Hotel, didn't require any refreshments—or perhaps they thought such establishments would hurt their principles, or their pockets. Times change, dear brethren, and we change with them. We don't think Hongkong Justices have changed very much, judging from the time, one or two of them, in the last few years, but the times have certainly altered, and what represents public opinion in this colony has fairly swamped the fossilised ideas of the queerly constructed antiquaries who would still dominate Hongkong, if they dared or possessed the influence. There are now a goodly number of refreshment buffets on the other side of the Cricket Ground and we have never heard that they have done any particular harm, rather the contrary in fact; but a hotel in what used to be Whitfield Police Station, at the entrance to Causeway Bay, is enough to make "the Bench" and the apostles of the Temperance Union go into hysterics. Mr. Osborne, well and favorably known to Hongkong pilgrims as manager at "Cragiebarn" for the Penk Hotel. Co. a man who knows his business and is not above it, has opened a very convenient and comfortably furnished little hostelry in the old police station; the house has been altered and artistically decorated by that enterprising local artist, Mr. W. S. Marten, it contains a bar, several nicely furnished parlours, and a handsome dining room, where, if not a dinner, can be served to meet all tastes. The Bay View House, such is the title of the new hotel, will be a most convenient rest-house for the numerous pedestrians and others who flock to the Shau-ki-wan Road for a breath of fresh air during the long summer evenings, and Mr. Osborne ought to enjoy a roaring business. If he can only obtain permission from the Government, and we can see no reason why he shouldn't, to establish a range of properly constructed bathing houses along the beach, a short distance past the Black Rock, he will make a handsome nest for himself and confer a most valuable boon on the community at large.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)
May 6th.

A FISHY CASE.

Judgment was delivered in the case *Loo Ngo Ko versus Chan Sub Sang*, which was a claim for the possession of Sec. A of Island Lot 122 and two shops erected thereon, and for profits from May 18th, 1890. Plaintiff's claim rested on a purchase and assignment dated November 5th, 1889, from Leung Ayl. He was duly registered in the Land Office as owner, and his title was not disputed. Defendant claimed that the owner in 1872, Ho Lai Shi, leased the property to defendant's father for 20 years at \$98 per month. A book was produced with an entry purporting to be a lease. In 1888 Leung Ayl tried to raise the rent to \$120, when this book was produced and a memorial of it was registered in the Land Office, Decr. 1888. There was some doubt as to the validity of the lease, but his Lordship ruled that it could not affect Leung Ayl (who knew nothing of it) nor his successor the plaintiff. Ord. 111 of 1884 (the preamble had the words "to prevent secret and fraudulent conveyances") etc. After going fully into the Ordinance, his Lordship found that plaintiff was entitled to possession of the premises in May, 1890. There must be a decree for possession and also rents up to date of delivering possession. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Mr. Robinson (for the plaintiff) asked for immediate execution. The premises in dispute were born down a day or two ago, and without reference to any question which might come before the magistrate as to the origin of the fire was desirable to execute the order at once, owing to the probability of plaintiff leaving the Colony. The amount due for rent could be settled by the Registrar. Mr. Pollock (for defendant) had said there would be no difficulty in arranging what the amount should be. Defendant had not appeared and was not represented to-day, which added to the suspicions.

His Lordship made the order accordingly.

THE CHINESE FUNERAL RITES CASE.
In the matter of the estate of Tso Wing Yang, deceased, in which Mr. Phillipson appeared for one of the legatees and Mr. Leach for the Official Assignee.
His Lordship gave judgment in accordance with the application, that the bequest of one

eleventh part to pay the whole annual income for Chinese rites to be performed at testator's grave be void, as tending to a perpetuity, and that there was an intestacy of that portion, which should go to the next of kin.

May 13th.

SASSOON V. YU CHOW.

This was an application by M. S. S. Sassoon and another for an order fixing the liability of Yu Chow as security for the plaintiff's claim, on the 10th inst. Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, for the defendant.

By arrangement Mr. Leach first addressed the Court. He said this was a suit brought for the purpose of enforcing an agreement made between the defendant and Lo On and the plaintiffs to secure Yu Chow as a comrade in the service of Sassoon & Co. The case came before his Lordship in the form of two issues. The first was as to whether the liability of the defendant Yu Chow was limited to the sum of \$35,000 by the terms of the agreement, which was made in March, 1888, or by any conduct of the plaintiffs rendering it inequitable that they should claim any larger sum; and the second issue was whether the defendant was liable to the plaintiffs under such agreement for the full value of the securities enumerated in that agreement.

The agreement was then read, and was to the effect that Lo On was to become a comrade to Messrs. Sassoon, and Yu Chow as security for him was to hand over the title deeds of certain property enumerated. The concluding section of the agreement, which gave rise to the dispute, said that if any portion of the property in question should be sold by the first mortgagee or in any way depreciate in value, additional security must be provided by Yu Chow, so as to bring the whole of the security up to the value of \$35,000.

Continuing Mr. Leach said that the first issue divided itself into three parts. The first was whether the liability of the defendant was limited to \$35,000 by the terms of the agreement, expressed or implied. Then, if not, was the agreement of such doubtful character that the Court, in order to give effect to the intention of the parties, must look at the circumstances under which it was made in order to give effect to that intention. The third part of the issue was whether there was any conduct on the part of the plaintiffs which rendered them unable to recover more than \$35,000. With reference to the first point, he contended that the liability of Yu Chow was not in so many words limited, but that upon consideration of this document the liability was by implication limited to that sum.

The only mention of the amount of the security to be found in the agreement was in the concluding paragraph, which he submitted was very strong evidence and pointed to the conclusion that the liability was not to be fixed at \$35,000, but that the security was to be \$35,000. From that clause, he urged, it might be gathered that it was intended to give security for \$35,000 only, hence the provision that if any of the property should be sold or should become less in value, then further security was to be given, to bring the whole up to the amount of \$35,000. That, he submitted, was the construction which any one looking at the document from the common-sense point of view would put upon it. It would be manifestly impossible to infer that a man who was to be placed in possession of the control of a merchant's business, and whose liabilities might be gigantic, should be secured for an absolutely unlimited amount. In effect, this was the contention of the plaintiffs by their petition, that the liability was unlimited, and as one of their alternatives they made a claim for payments exceeding \$60,000. If his Lordship would look at the document he would see that it was stamped as a mortgage for \$35,000, that is to say, it had \$35,000 stamped on it, under the terms of the Stamp Ordinance of 1886, by which all agreements accompanied by deposits of title deeds were to be stamped as mortgages, with a stamp duty of 10 cents for every \$100 of their value. He submitted that in itself showed not only that the property was assessed or valued at \$35,000, but that it was intended that this agreement should in fact be security for that amount. There were no express words to show that these title deeds were to be security for whatever amount the property might realise beyond \$35,000. Then he turned to the second point, he contended that the agreement was at any rate so doubtful and ambiguous that the Court would look to the circumstances under which it was made and signed, to the position of the parties at the time, and to the subject of the agreement itself, in order that it might arrive at the intention of the parties. For this purpose the learned counsel submitted that he should be allowed to call parole evidence. It would probably be contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that in attempting to bring parole evidence to bear on the consideration of the document he was wishing to vary the terms of the agreement, but that was not his intention. His intention was merely to explain what was clearly left in doubt in the document itself, and to produce evidence to show what was the intention of the parties, and not to produce evidence that would in any way conflict with the terms of the document or be inconsistent with it.

A long discussion ensued on the question of admitting parole evidence. Mr. Francis, argued that with regard to the meaning of \$35,000 in the concluding clause of the agreement, it was simply intended to fix some standard by which the minimum value of the security should be maintained, that was to say, that supposing the property were to be sold at a time when its value was depreciated in the market, the defendant was bound to make up the minimum sum of \$35,000. This section was entirely distinct from the rest of the agreement, and the agreement without that section was abundantly clear. It meaning was that these title deeds in themselves were the security, apart from their value on the market, and their value to the plaintiffs was to be whatever amount the property might realise—only that it was to be not less than \$35,000. At the present moment this last clause was entirely inapplicable. It was not a stipulation that the value of the property was to be kept up to \$35,000 and no more; the security was the title deeds, whatever they might realise. The clause only provided for one possible contingency, which had not arisen, and therefore this clause need not be considered, and there was no occasion to call parole evidence. But if the defendant admitted liability for \$35,000, and would pay that amount into Court the plaintiffs were prepared to accept it and return the securities.

His Lordship said that seemed to meet the whole case. Mr. Leach said that was all he wished. The case was then adjourned for three weeks at the request of the defendants in order to settle the payments.

MORE EXECUTIONS AT KOWLOON.

Fifteen Despatches.

SIX "NAMO" PIRATES BEHEADED.

Within the past fortnight six more of the perpetrators of the Namoa piracy have been captured through the energy of Admiral Fong, of which number four have been recognised by their pilot galleys and identified beyond all

doubt by the Hongkong police and the Europeans who were on board the Namoa on the terrible voyage last December. Arrangements were once made for a grand execution and eight other criminals were added to the number, to heighten the effect. These eight were all convicted (under Chinese law) of various less notorious crimes—poisoning and piracies—and little is known of their history.

When first it was rumoured that there was to be a repetition of the scene of last month the report met with a good deal of contemptuous incredulity, in view of the recent "sell" worked off by the gambling-house keepers of Kowloon City. It was, however, stoutly maintained on the authority of the Mandarin that there was really an execution of five men and a woman last week, but at the eleventh hour the *namoa* was changed to a place near Canton. However that may be, few of those who were so recently deceived by the cry of "Wolf" would venture again yesterday, and there were only some thirty Europeans, who had not previously been led astray, who spent their Sunday at Kowloon City. There it was positively asserted that two Namoa murderers, whose names were reported on the 6th inst., were to be executed to-day (11th inst.) with some others. This, coupled with the authoritative announcement of the arrest of several undoubted pirates, put everybody on the alert, and when, this morning, two or three private telegrams arrived stating definitely that a gunboat had left Canton at four o'clock this morning with prisoners on board for Kowloon, and that the event was officially fixed for two o'clock, a large number of people at once went over. The fact that it was Monday, not Saturday, was against the theory of "more *pirates* lies," and all doubts were set at rest when a gunboat was signalled passing Hongkong about 9 a.m. Consequently there were some fifty Europeans and a few hundred Chinese in the "City" when, about one o'clock, two other gunboats steamed into the bay. There was more to see on shore to-day than before; the "fort" (they call it fort over there) was gay with flags and the ancient cannon pointed dignified by the name of "cannon" were ready for action, soldiers (or, to speak correctly, braves) swarmed all over the village, and all the custom house buildings, gunboats, revenue boats and war junks displayed their shovelling bunting. The gambling houses seemed to be doing but moderate business, as almost everybody had crossed the water in a hurry and had less money than sense, for this time only. Most of the visitors walked about the beach, watching for the gunboats; or inspected the battery—good old battery—or the ruins of what, but the first one to be Kowloon City.

About one o'clock the two gunboats arrived, and the commander at once landed and went up to the *yamen* to report. Pending his return the braves were paraded, affording a spectacle well worth going to see. Some three hundred men, of all sizes, some in small red hats, some with large straw house-roofs on their heads, and others bare-headed; with red tunics, trousers of all colours and patterns, with shoes, sandals, boots, or bare feet, and the most miscellaneous collection of fire arms ever seen anywhere from the West Indies to the East Indies, were lined up in front of the *yamen*. About every third man had a huge banner, which he stirred up the obstructing populace, or playfully tripped up his comrades. There were one or two trumpets, but these were not used except to amuse the spectators. Having mustered, the whole army slouched along the beach to the open space where the executions are performed. Here a sort of square, with zigzag sides, was formed, and the banners fixed in the sand to mark the position to be occupied by the chief performers, the crowd being cleared away.

About a quarter of an hour the Mandarin came down to the jetty in state, with a ducal pony, six flag-bearers, and a long retinue of braves and officials. He presented to the commander a despatch authorising the execution to proceed, and at once all three gunboats proceeded to bang away, firing three guns each with most perfect regularity. The prisoners were then put into two of the ship's boats and pulled straight for the execution ground. The square formed by the soldiers was up now to admit the boats, but the boats got aground before covering half the distance. The oars were unshipped, and everybody pushed on one side, nearly upsetting the boats; but after some further manoeuvring they got away and pulled for the jetty. As each of the prisoners landed he was identified by the label fixed on a stick to which the man was trussed by the waist and shoulders. Chains and iron manacles were on their feet, and their hands were tied behind their backs. First came Li A T, at the most prominent of the whole lot. He was the man who led the attack on the *Namoa* in the saloon of the *Namoa*. As early as 1884 he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for entering a house by fraud, drugging the food, and attempting to plunder the inmates. He was the first to be sentenced under the Police Supervision Ordinance, and is thus very well known. When arrested by a Lieutenant of the Chinese Navy in Fook Sang he remarked "You will get the red button for this, I suppose," which proved a true forecast. He seemed today particularly cheerful and facetious, taking and taking all the way from the time of landing until—

Next came Wan Afat, and O Pat, master of the junk that went alongside the *Namoa* to take the booty. Ching Sing Sang, another *Namoa* man, not identified by the Europeans on board, and Fung Sang Yow and Chan Ayu, both recognised, came on, looking very depondent, and the eight unfortunate who had not distinguished themselves came last. Fung Sang Yow was the man who organised the whole affair of the *Namoa*, and procured men to do the work. He was also a leader in the *Grayhound* piracy, and was among the gang arrested some five years ago on a vessel coming from Australia via Singapore, where they went on board intending to effect a piracy but were discovered. He was not convicted, however, when tried in Hongkong, and there was not sufficient excitement about the case to move the Chinese authorities.

The procession at once made for the beach where the soldiers and spectators were impatiently waiting, and the photographers tired of pushing the crowd out of range. The Mandarin entered the square first, where the executioner, a young man not over 25 years old, with two assistants still more youthful, was looking to his three swords, and striking attitudes suggestive of what was coming. Then the prisoners were marched in, all dressed in white jackets and blue slacks, and planted in line, kneeling towards the gun. Li Tsai, lively to the last, cursed the foreign devils in English and Portuguese and joked with the executioner. Pointing out that nobody else was cheerful, and he was the coolest and boldest, Mr. Maxwell replied "Well, we shall begin with you." At this he called out to one of the other victims that he should not be afraid, they would all rise again after death. (He looked the foreign joss plug in through long intercourse with Portuguese). All was now ready, and without a moment's hesitation the executioner raised the big sword—dropped it, and one was flung. As the head fell, the assistant pushed the body over it, and stopped the rush of blood from the neck with a bunch of paper wadding on a stick. Then, stepping to the left, the next was dealt with neatly and expeditiously, fifteen in three minutes. One man, Chung Sing Sang, winced at the critical moment, and spilt the blow, so that it required a second to completely sever the head from the body. The rest never

moved, and were snipped off like so many. At the fifteenth, the whole of the muskets, rifles, repeaters, carbines, and heterogeneous armoury of the braves were fired off, one after another, like a huge bunch of crackers, the fort fired three guns with a sudden jerk, and the "army" scrambled off. The Mandarin invited a few of the Europeans to the *yamen* for rest and refreshment, in the course of which he expressed himself freely on the comparative systems of administering justice, which, as interpreted by French, Spanish, and American, was somewhat to the following effect:—English justice keeps rigidly to the law; Chinese gives the administrators a wider discretion, with more success and effect. English justice treats prisoners like guests, dresses and feeds them, puts them in a fine prison, and then lets them off. Chinese justice can chop off heads without trial or any delay; which gives a much stronger impression. Admiral Fong is very energetic under this Victor's with the last one he was not so friendly, and did not do his best.

A soldier of the guard also expressed a rather poor opinion of English ways of dealing with crime. A European, criticising his equipage, pointed out that the guns seemed to be long or short according to the stature of the men, but all alike were thick with rust and dirt. To this the brave replied "The Chinese Government is not so particular as the English; but" (pointing to the headman and his sword) "it keeps the same old translation."

The executioner who presided to-day was assistant at the previous function, and his two assistants must have been quite new to the business. One, who is said to be fifteen years old, took the last three victims, and performed the happy despatch quite as neatly, and with as much cheerfulness and enjoyment, as his chief.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN THE HARBOUR.
About a quarter past five this morning (7th inst.), while the steam launch *Macao* was lying alongside a coal-barge at Gibb's wharf, the boiler exploded, blowing out the port side of the launch, which at once sank. The engineer, Leung I, who was on board, was not injured, but a Harbour-master's certificate of competency was killed, whilst a fireman and a deck-hand were found in the water so seriously injured that they had to be at once taken to the Tung Wah hospital, suffering from severe scalds about the head, face and hands. There were six persons on board at the time of the explosion, but the three other members of the crew escaped with slight bruises, and were able to walk to their respective homes. No further damage was caused to the launch, and the boat was towed to the wharf, where it was found to be in close proximity. The launch, which was the property of a Chinaman in Macao, for whom Messrs. Chee Wo and Leung Kee, of No. 29 Wing Wo Lane, were the agents, was bought from the Macao Government last year for the sum of \$2,850. She was 70 ft. in length with a beam of 12 ft. and we learn was built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company about eight years ago, since which time she had been in the service of the Macao Government as a cruiser. She was not a passenger launch, but was chiefly used for towing purposes. At the time of the explosion about 5 a.m. and those on board noticed that the launch was priming heavily at the time. During the afternoon what remained of the launch was raised, and upon a search being made the body of the engineer was found in the stoke-hole and was at once conveyed to the Government mortuary. An inquiry will take place as to the cause of the disaster.

THE QU-EN'S ROAD FIRE.
MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.
Before Mr. Wise on the 13th inst. an inquiry was held as to the circumstances of the fire at 331 and 333 Queen's Road West, on the 5th inst. Sergt. McDonald stated that he passed the houses a few minutes before the fire and saw no flame or sign of fire. On re-passing, the cook-houses and first floor were ablaze.

Inspector Gault stated that the occupier of No. 333 was not to be found. Ng Fung Kiu stated that he had occupied No. 331 as a brass worker. Part of the first floor was used as a kitchen and cook-house. There were also two beds and some boxes containing property and money, which were not saved. Witness slept alone on the ground floor. Nobody slept on the first floor, and the top storey belonged to the next house, of which he knew nothing. Witness went to sleep at ten o'clock and was roused by cries of fire. Went upstairs to save his goods, but was driven back by the fire. Told the *foh* to save the books. *Foh* slept in the shop on the ground floor, and witness in the basement. There were four *fohs*. All the books were saved except the money delivery and daily sales book, which were lost. Other books were handed to the insurance company. Could not state value of property without referring to books. At the end of last year there was over 7,000 taels worth. The shop was started over two years ago with \$5,000 capital. Witness had \$1,500, Li Teng \$1,500, Kwai Wai Sang \$1,000 and Li Ching Bo \$1,000. Since then there has been no dividend, all the profits being carried over. Altogether about \$1,500 had been made. Witness did not know much about the accounts, as he attended to correspondence, and had other businesses. They also borrowed \$4,000 to put in the business. This was shown in the books. Witness also obtained passages for emigrants, and made over \$1,000 a year by it. This was recorded in books, which had gone to the insurance company. There was a lamp in the room, but it was not lit out before going to bed. Upstairs there was no lamp when he went up. Witness was insured for \$10,000, including fixtures, clothes, and everything. Witness had two friends coming to sleep on the first floor, but they went out and had not been seen since. Could not remember their names, but they arrived from Canton about 3 p.m. on the 4th. They were the *fohs* friends, and witness had known them about a year. They were comb dealers, and were going to Siam. The man whose bed they were to have occupied had gone to Canton for the night.

An assistant in the shop was next called and corroborated the owner's evidence. He saw a light on the ground floor of the house. On collector at No. 333, which was a restaurant, gave similar evidence. The next house, the brass-workers, was subject by the tenants of 333. The tea shop was shut up at 9 p.m. Ten waiters slept on the second floor. The shop was not lit up. The master of the shop had gone to Canton. He was not in the shop at the time of the fire, but was at his private house.

The inquiry was adjourned for a week. His Worship then appointed Thursday at 2 p.m. for the inquiry into the explosion on the launch *Macao*.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN DARKE.

The following address was presented to Capt. Darke by the *Catharine's* passengers, on the voyage from Sydney hither:

Steamship *Catharine*, Port Darwin, April 29th, 1891.
Dear Captain Darke,
Before leaving the first port of Australia we, the undersigned passengers, between Sydney and

Port Darwin and Hongkong, after two weeks' pleasant experience, feel desirous of recording our entire satisfaction with the arrangements of your ship, which are contrary to what was expected by us, inasmuch as that we were at times led to believe the Eastern and Australian Company did not make the very best provision for passengers.

We are now, however, fully convinced that fresh supplies were secured by you at every port of call, together with abundance of ice, which must be far more inviting than any provision that can be made by the much vaunted refrigerating process.

Be assured that we are all very sensible of your constant courtesy and attention, which served to make our voyage far more enjoyable than any ever before undertaken by us. The care and thoughtfulness of your officers is also very noticeable. For such care and thoughtfulness you will please convey our heartfelt thanks, and permit us to subscribe ourselves your sincere friends.

(Sd.) W. WEST ERSKINE, M.L.C., S.A.
HARRY D. GELL, J.P. S.A.
E. V. BROWN, Melbourne.
RICHARD TEAPO, London.
JOHN PADDEN, Robt. S.A.
E. VINCENT.

OUR GOVERNMENT.
"Go, my son," etc. etc.—*Oxenford*.
"For forms of Government let fools contest; What'er is best administered is best."
Governor—A contrivance . . . for maintaining uniform (apathy) to a varying (unofficial) resistance."
But still in matters vegetable, animal, and mineral, I am the very model of a modern Major-General!"
Pirates of Penance.

Extract from chit received from the Office Post-Office, having been delivered for three hours, I send herewith the short epic composed whilst quite unconscious.
Air—The Slave of Duty.
There is a happy land
Far, far away
Where the Civil Service band
Don't care to stay;
Where they work five hours a day,
Clamour, too, for increased pay,
And long leave—then from Cathay
Clear they to Europe (at reduced rates).

How the Colony gets on,
They never know,
"Grandma's dead" or "Auntie's sick"—
"Home I must go."
Then they get six months' leave
On excuses that deceive,
But they get there just the same—
(Not good rhyme, but sense.)
Of our Governor bereft,
Unhappy,ee,
Colonial Secretary left
Over the sea,
Acting ditto lat i up sick,
Pulse Judge, too, "cut his stick,"
Hongkong's pretty well left to run herself.
It seems to me.

One Magistrate at home
Grinding his axe,
Harbour-Master on the roam
(I state but fact),
Head of Gaol departed, too,
Clear of trouble, how we do
Wish we could go and get made barristers too,
At public expense.

After his "cricket" trips
To Singapore
Home the Assistant Registrar-General skips
For eight months more,
'Tis our privilege to pay
Half their screws whilst thus away
Are the official cotter-ay
(But we shall put our foot down on the system before long)
And now our leading lights
Wander afar
Major-General Digby Barker, etc., etc.,
"Intention" ye members now,
In Council don't dare make a row,
Before the martial Gunvor bow
Or you'll be drumhead court-martialled.
[P.S. (by the O. Poet).—Excuse the rhymes; if not weather, &c. You'll see the idea.] We do.

LATER.
The O. P. having since gone home to leave, the Acting Laureate records the following on the same subject as far as we can make out:—
Our Government is excellent, its praises I will sing.
They never work, they always shirk and bungle everything.
We've had good men, just now and then, there have been three or four.
But the colony, the little colony won't see them any more.
The pace they go is very slow, they do not like to hurry.
They take their snuff too late, then scramble rush and fluff.
And if they could see any good in what they have in store,
Then the colony, the little colony wouldn't see it any more.
Our "Board of Perks" has waterworks, but water there is none.
Until the rain comes on again, which hasn't yet begun.
We'll die of thirst, or have to burst, or leave this dried-up shore.
And the colony, the little colony will not see us any more.

THE PACKING OF BOMBAY YARNS.
Mr. H. M. Mehta has received the subjoined letter, in reply to a communication he addressed to the mill-owners of Bombay last December on behalf of the importers of cotton yarns in this colony, on the subject of a system of false packing which has created great trouble:—

THE MILL-OWNERS ASSOCIATION, Bombay, 14th April, 1891.
H. M. Mehta, Esq., Hongkong.
Dear Sir,—I have submitted to the Committee of the Association your letter of 4th March enclosing a representation dated 31st December last, respecting an agreement entered into by the leading yarn importing firms in your colony, and also desiring that this Association shall take into consideration an alleged system of packing inferior yarns under tickets which previously represented superior qualities.

In reply I am desirous to inform you that in the opinion of the Committee the matters referred to are not such as they are competent to deal with or discuss. It would be quite inadvisable for the Association to take up such a question, as it is beyond their province or the objects of the Association.

Yours faithfully,
LOOKER-ON.

THE LATEST ABOUT KOREA.

COLUMBIA, G. LEE UNBORN HIMSELF.

Among the strangers who recently sojourned within our gates was one Col. John G. Lee, of the American Service, now on his way home from Korea.

Association to dictate to members what qualities of yarn they shall spin or pack under their respective tickets. These objectionable practices, if such exist, can only be met by your importers and buyers abstaining from dealing in yarns on the quality of which their experience shows they cannot rely.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE SUNDAY LABOUR BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—Permit me to make the following brief reply to Mr. Whitehead's criticisms on the Sunday Rest Bill.
Firstly, there cannot be any reasonable doubt but that the Government has devoted due consideration to the subject of vegetable, egg, duck, geese and fish which are imported on the Canton river boats. There will, therefore, be no necessity for Hongkong's teeming thousands having to tiffin off stale eggs and decayed vegetables when unnecessary labour on board ships in this port is restricted on Sundays.

Secondly, if shipowners and charterers could not see the "writing on the wall" which the anti-Sunday labour movement clearly indicated, during the past nine months in particular, it is no fault of a Government which has taken action calculated to relieve an important section of the world's communities from what was at once a hardship and a gross injustice. But it is reasonable to conclude that the authorities will see to it that a month or two's grace in the operation of the law will be given to those who have lacked foresight in this connection.

Thirdly, the large portion of the community whose livelihood is dependent on the vast shipping trade of this port will, it may be assumed, have less work to do on Sundays in future, than prior to the passing of the Sunday Rest Ordinance. But if the whole community is in favour of legislation restricting labour on shore, it is probable that a petition on the subject addressed to the Government would have the desired effect.

Finally, allow me to propose that, if, as Mr. Whitehead suggests, the foreign-built vessels are in danger of being driven to the wall by a number of unseaworthy junks, whose cargoes cannot be insured and are constantly pillaged by pirates who infest the coasts of the neighbouring provinces, it must indeed be of such a nature as to cause the want of shareholders in withdrawing every cent they have hitherto invested in coasting companies with so much pecuniary advantage to themselves and the shippers (native) who largely patronise their vessels at all the treaty ports throughout the Chinese empire.

When our President returns to Hongkong in the course of a day or two he will doubtless answer Mr. Whitehead more fully than I have done—if he thinks the game worth the candle, which is somewhat doubtful.
Thanking you for favouring this with space in your columns,
Yours, etc.,
A BRITISH OFFICER.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1891.

THE PEAK TRAMWAY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—As a member of the public and a casual traveller upon the Peak Tramway, I should like to say a few words in reference to the report of the recent extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.

I see that it is proposed to transfer the general management from Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel & Co. to Mr. Jas. Anderson, and it is anticipated that this arrangement will effect a saving of about \$50 per month, by dispensing with the services of Mr. Wylie, the engineer. I think, Sir, this affects the public as much as any shareholders of the Company, and if the shareholders are wise, they will consider this matter very carefully before coming to any final decision.

Mr. Anderson is at present secretary and manager of the Peak Hotel, and it is now proposed to make him general manager, secretary and engineer of the Tramway Company, and this combination being effected it is anticipated that both the Hotel Company and the Tramway Company will flourish and prosper.

How the dividend, would be affected I do not at present propose to discuss, but will confine myself to a few remarks on the proposal to dispense with the services of the engineer, Granted that there will be a monthly saving in salaries, is Mr. Anderson a certified mechanical engineer, and can he with his multifarious duties give the necessary attention to the running of the tramway that it undoubtedly requires?

In Mr. Anderson capable of repairing a broken-down in the winding machinery?
In the case of nightwork, such as late tram changing ropes, etc., will Mr. Anderson be in the position of the engineer on duty by personal superintendence?
In the case of sickness of both engine-drivers (as occurred only the other day) would Mr. Anderson, as engineer, take their place and run the cars up and down for two or three days at a stretch?

It is to be expected that the Government will enter into the question of any subsidy unless a duly qualified engineer is in charge of the concern. Would not the Government be justified in refusing to license the Tramway unless a duly qualified engineer was in charge?
I am of opinion that there are many questions should be considered in settling a matter of this nature, and the public should have the assurance that in running the Tramway, the whole of the machinery is being carefully looked after from morning till night, and that it is kept in the best of trim.

I venture to think that it is beyond the power of Mr. Anderson to run the Hotel and the Tramway combined without assistance, and give satisfaction to the shareholders of both concerns. Let him try his hand in the first instance in running the Hotel, and if he does that successfully and makes it a paying concern, then make an engineer of him and let him run the Tramway, but it seems to me that if the shareholders dispense with the services of an engineer, they will live to regret a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy, for it would be just like trying to run a newspaper without a competent editor.

LOOKER-ON.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1891.
[There is only one remark in our correspondence letter to which we need refer—that about Government subsidy. The Tramway Company is a business concern, that was established to make money for its promoters, and unless report lies some of its promoters have made tons of the seductive metal, which they have most religiously "stuck to;" but we have yet to learn the grounds on which this ordinary travelling company has any claim to special Government support, the way of which is to deal with or discuss. It would be quite inadvisable for the Association to take up such a question, as it is beyond their province or the objects of the Association.]

such a concession could be made without injuring public interests or establishing a dangerous precedent—but that the tax-payers' money should be set aside to assist a semi-private speculation that has not proved the gold mine anticipated, is asking far too much. If any subsidy is required, to keep the Tramway Company afloat, let the Peak residents, who mainly benefit by the cars, come to the rescue. The general community of Hongkong are already taxed far too heavily to provide luxuries for the privileged classes. The proposed change of management in the High Level Tramway Co. is entirely a matter for the consideration of the shareholders, and the decision is of course solely in their hands.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—In the various accounts of the meeting of the Hongkong High-Level Tramway Company, Limited, held on the 7th inst., I see Mr. J. Anderson's name made mention of as being an engineer and as being qualified to succeed Mr. Wylie as managing engineer of the tramway.

May one ask when Mr. Anderson served his apprenticeship and qualified as an engineer? If my memory does not fail me, Mr. Anderson, as far back as 1870, was a ship's carpenter and as such has served in several docking concerns in the Far East, eventually becoming Superintendent of Porter's Dock at Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow. Why a man should change the designation of his profession or trade and endeavour to depict a legitimate and hard working engineer, like the present managing engineer of the Tramway Co., as a "mystery" to the public is a mystery.

Mr. Anderson's name is mentioned as being an engineer and as being qualified to succeed Mr. Wylie as managing engineer of the tramway. We publish the above letter as a fair and legitimate expression of opinion, but we doubt very much that the allegation that Mr. J. Anderson ever attempted either to assume the character of an engineer or to depict a legitimate and hard working engineer, like the present managing engineer of the Tramway Co., as a "mystery" to the public is a mystery.

THE PEAK TRAMWAY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—As a shareholder in the High-Level Tramway Company, Limited, I read with much pain in last night's issue, the letters of "Looker On," and "An Engineer" (with the editorial comments thereon). In respect to that most worthy Company, to my unprejudiced mind the claims of that concern to a Government subsidy of at least \$30,000 annually are most patent, for that it was organised, and is maintained as a purely benevolent institution for the benefit of the masses, is undoubted—at least, if anyone does doubt it, I think, Mr. Findlay, might readily disprove that person's mind. I myself can practically illustrate the point in a logical way. A man invests as a matter of business in an ordinary, common-place, sordid kind of a concern that is simply run for mere profits—Lodger-apartments, such as myself, buy the shares without regard to such worldly ends. I stood in a number of kindred philanthropic about eighteen months ago to rig the market in Tramways, and by a combination of adverse circumstances the Palladium arrayed against us got to widespread. I am now the possessor of a quantity of expensive scrip in the cable concern, and I insist on Government doing something for me, under the circumstances. What "Looker On" and "Engineer" say about our Directors' policy in adding expenses, I will only notice by asking if those persons imagine that the safety of the passengers whom we so philanthropically carry, is to outweigh pecuniary considerations? In Mr. Anderson we have secured a gentleman who can not only cope with a capital of \$2,000,000, but who, when Mr. Thomson is busy, but also upholds the water on off-days, besides finding the boiler of the engine-house, collecting fares, &c., and preserving order in the elegant waiting-rooms at the various stations. Under the present arrangements we only need a moderate allowance from the public to enable us to pay a handsome dividend, and the bread I cast upon the waters is come back well-battered yet—if there are no accidents through the staff being short-handed.

Yours truly,
A SHAREHOLDER.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1891.

ATTACK ON THE CZAREVITCH
AT KAGOSHIMA IN JAPAN.
About four o'clock yesterday afternoon (12th inst.) a telegram was received by the Japanese Consul here, stating that an attack had been made on the *Czarevitch* at Otou, and that he had escaped with a slight wound. Mr. Kyulow, the Russian Consul, who is in town, forwarded the news to Mr. Michaelson, the Russian Consul, who in turn forwarded it to the Press. The *Telegraph*, however, says that the *Czarevitch* was not injured, and that the attack was made by a Japanese collector who attempted to assassinate the *Czarevitch*, but only succeeded in wounding him in the face. The *Telegraph* also added, left for Otou immediately on learning of the outrage. That the Prince had no suspicion that such a danger awaited him is shown by the fact that he and his brother Prince George of Greece walked about quite freely in Nagasaki, and were not guarded by soldiers. He was to leave for Kagoshima yesterday week, to stay with Prince Shimayden for a few days. From there, he was to go to Kobe, where he was expected to proceed by rail to Tokyo. It was presumably whilst at Kagoshima that the attack was made. It is the most startling case for any attempt on the Russian self-appointed life to be made in India, Java, Singapore, Bangkok, etc., the present case. The *Hongkong Telegraph* says that the *Czarevitch* was to be released, and the attendance of detectives dispensed with, although it was reported that wherever the *Czarevitch* went he was never very far from his stalwart suite. When buying in Kuhn's store this was particularly noticeable, the door being practically guarded by soldiers, whilst the purchases were being made. Presumably the would-be assassin was one of the great faction of *Yakuza*, the Japanese section of the Yakuza, and he is now being looked forward to as a terrible penalty for his fortunately abortive attempt at assassination.

THE LATEST ABOUT KOREA.
COLUMBIA, G. LEE UNBORN HIMSELF.
Among the strangers who recently sojourned within our gates was one Col. John G. Lee, of the American Service, now on his way home from Korea.

The Colonel, who went to Korea in 1885 as military attaché to the Korean Legation in Seoul, Army in association with Messrs. Wm. McE. Dye, an ex-Egyptian officer and native of Ireland, and E. H. Cummings, an ex-officer of the

Association to dictate to members what qualities of yarn they shall spin or pack under their respective tickets. These objectionable

Washington pawn-shop inspector, knows a thing or two about the squalid Peninsular Kingdom.

His opinions are not exactly flattering to the venal parasites who are alleged to be engaged in plucking that wretched country bare. It is possible, perhaps, that the fact of the Korean Government being still in arrears with his pay to the tune of two years' salary, and that the prospects of their ever settling up are as poor as the land itself, may have tended to bias his mind.

"Our military mission," said the Colonel to a representative of this paper, "was a gigantic hoax with which I shall ever regret having been connected; the result of a mischievous missionary intrigue for the purpose of opposing the influence and interests of Col. Chas. Chiffle Long. It accomplished nothing beyond keeping Col. Long from the command of the Korean forces which had been tendered him. Indeed, it was probably never intended that it should accomplish anything else. Mr. Deane never contemplated any work of a serious nature, while Mr. Cummings was physically incompetent to command troops or aid in any work of a military nature. Beyond a little drill and a few matters of trivial detail, the Korean authorities under Russian advice, assisted by their own innate inertia and the middle-aged idleness and malice of the late so-called American Foreign 'Advisor,' took good care I should not even have a chance to act. I look upon the whole thing as three years of my life wasted, and return home a wiser and poorer man."

The chances of my receiving what is due me are very slim so long as the United States has a State Department as at present constituted. We want diplomatists *à la carte* and not *à la hasard*—not pettifogging shyster lawyers fresh from whitening touchpicks on the steps of their village grocery store. Nor have we much further use for broken-down merchants. If my Government is ever to regain its old influence and prestige in the East, a new list must be turned over to the Administration. For beyond appointing despotic to consular positions—probably the principle of tampering with the enemy's teeth—and the sending to foreign Courts of ministers ignorant of the language and customs of the countries to which they are accredited, the present wielders of executive power in America seem void of any well-founded public policy in the "proper" sense. The colossal fiasco of the Pan-American Congress, followed inconceivably by revolts, revolutions and wars in several of the South American states; the McKinley and Silver Bills interfering with and disturbing the resources and finances of my country, are a few instances in point. Until now by education, conviction and experience I have always been a staunch Republican in every sense of the word—hater of disorder and misrule, fear of the evils of monarchy, and a desire for liberty with fair laws. But now traditions seem to be vanishing, and justice, truth, and honour seem to be disappearing in uttermost quicksands of financial greed, the selfishness of personal aggrandizement, and the indifference of the few to the welfare of the many. Thus I waver, uncertain whether America has not pursued a wrong course! After darkness there sometimes comes light.

The recent shocking miscarriage of justice and subsequent catastrophe at New Orleans certainly indicates that improvement of some kind should be sought for it is, indeed, greatly needed. Natives cannot, of course, expect to progress through cycles of years without using trial and expiring blood and treasure. The timidity of equity has not and can never have a predominant share in the policy of nations. Politics and sentimentalism are incompatible. The introduction of Asiatic savagery into so civilized a community as Louisiana clearly shows a flaw somewhere either in the form or strength of those who pretend to rule and govern in the name of the sovereign people; and the clever manner in which Julian Paucotote has managed to get the Fisheries Question submitted to the U.S. Supreme Court is an argument in favour of their want of diplomatic sagacity.

As for the political prospects and future of Korea, I think they may be covered by a cipher: embarrased by excessive and useless expenditure for such white elephants as a mint, never yet used; a costly power plant, now in ruins; an expensive electric light plant for the palace, now out of order; the equally costly and useless machinery for a fraudulent mining scheme; contracts for decayed steamers; and misadventured schemes of various descriptions, the legitimate expenses of the land, were they paid, would far exceed its revenues. But they are not paid. Instead of being handled with judgment and honesty they are frittered away on various wild-cat adventures. As to the salaries which should be paid to the foreign employees, they pass through the hands of the Korean mandarins, who deposit them in the Japanese Bank, and are ultimately withdrawn from that institution when pressure is brought to bear on them. I need not say that the Koreans are perfectly aware of the venality of this money which they use to their own advantage, all parties save the foreign employees of Government being satisfied.

Without money the country can accomplish nothing in the way of developing its resources. The opening of roads, the introduction of proper means of transportation, etc., etc., the first steps which should be taken along the line of its industrial and commercial development, are unthought of.

That under its present unique foreign management, any country, corporation or sensible financier would lend to a Government already proven faithless to its public and private engagements is simply preposterous. A mere glance at, and an inquiry into, the history of its head-headed foreign management are sufficient. The one enthusiastic idealist, the other a hungry adventurer, lack of all virtues, are hardly thought to inspire confidence either in Korea itself or abroad; especially when it is remembered that neither party to this deplorable possession the slightest particle of executive power and that any day the pro-Japanese-Korean faction, of which they are the mere creatures, may fall, or else divide on some issue, may split and the two *Fideli Achats* find themselves sworn enemies. Signs of this eventuality were not wanting when I left Korea.

No, I do not think that Korea will get upon its legs soon. For such to be the case things would have to change considerably. Yet I hope to live to see change there for the better.

The present monarch, though well meaning, is a delicate young man, physically weak and morally weak, and is surrounded by a host of ambitious and venal counsellors. Korea being a monarchy complicated with all the evils of an oligarchy, in case of his demise, the throne would be seized by the Crown Prince, already designated for and invested with title by his aunts at Peking. This is an evil which by no means care for the interests of humanity and civilization in the Far East could wish for Korea, the youth in question being a bloated sensualist of the worst type; a slobering idiot who would be nothing more than a tool in the hands of the worst elements in that country. Fortunately an ancient prophecy predicts the extinction of the present dynasty at or about the time of the extinction of the full century of the existence. Disturbances and other indications of this coming to pass have shown themselves often of late. And it is not too much to hope that when such an event occurs the Imperial Government at Peking will be ready to deal promptly and energetically with

the difficulty. Otherwise the peninsula will fall into the hands of either Russian or Japanese imperialism.

Should Russia get the Hermit Kingdom, while not lost to civilization it will, of course, be closed to the commercial world. Should Japan get control, as she is straining every nerve of her treacherous policy to do, Korea will be lost to both. The interests of peace, humanity and commerce demand that this should not be. Better by far for China, before it is too late and the game is still in her hands, to insist upon a modification of the meddling policy of Russia, Japan and the United States. The latter have been but of a purely sentimental nature, if that, the morbid chimeras of a few self-interested philanthropists in and out of the State Department in Washington are not worth much.

With their own "cavalier" reasons brought forward with sufficient diplomatic skill, backed by her wealth and masses of population, supported by England's moral support, the Empire could compel the modification of the Liao-tiao treaty without firing a shot, and bring that kingdom under the influence of a few self-interested philanthropists in and out of the State Department in Washington are not worth much.

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individual lot. At the barriers on route to this place a receipt is given for so much money for so many packages of goods, so that there is no receipt given for each lot of goods, nor are the goods numbered specifically, therefore there is no *laissez passer* accompanying the goods, this is a matter perfectly understood by the officials here and the demand for which by the Customs simply results in merchants having to pay another *laissez* tax here. There is nothing produced in the immediate vicinity of Chungking, which is the collecting and distributing centre for south-west and western China. The *laissez* collected here can in no way be considered a *laissez*, as this is not the final destination of the goods which the term *laissez* was originally intended to mean. Imports arriving here should not pay this tax, as this is not their final destination, which to reach they will have to pay at other barriers. Exports should not pay *laissez* here because they have already paid at all the barriers *en route*, from the district in which they were produced to this place. From the manner in which the new Taotai is making new regulations and rigidly carrying out old ones it is pretty clear that he is going to allow the opening of the Upper Yangtze to foreign trade to diminish the revenue, notwithstanding the fact that half duty has been abolished in both imports and exports. The newspapers have from time to time found fault with Sir Thomas Wade for allowing the Chinese to have their own way. What will they now say when Sir John Walsham's brilliant display of diplomatic ability is made known to the world? Doubtless Sir Thomas Wade will be given a respite, when it is understood that his successor has undone what he did by surrendering the right to run steamers on the Upper Yangtze and receive no benefit in return.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

11th May, 1891.

The hot weather has come at last, but the continued dryness makes the death statistics unusually high, and one almost dreads some serious epidemic if this state of things continues.

The piratical leaders of the *Namoa* affair will have expiated their crime by the time this reaches you. There can be no doubt that the chief of these pirates, who were captured at last, and the Chinese Government have shown extraordinary and commendable alacrity in this matter in running down these miscreants, but they had an axe to grind in this as in every other political movement that govern their actions, namely, smoothing the way for a more easy rendition of alleged Chinese criminals by the colonial authorities of Hongkong. The rendition of these "wanted" individuals has proved such a costly process, owing to the voraciousness of the law-sharks of yonder colony, who are allowed to open their canines and maws to the full extremity with impunity, that the Chinese authorities, acting under advice, have decided to experiment in another direction, and the consequence is that you will have sanguinary exhibitions on the Kowloon shore until even Hongkong desire is sated. Therefore, in this instance, so far as the *Namoa* villains were concerned, their decapitation in your vicinity was *apropos* enough, but I still doubt the efficacy of such wholesale sacrifices at the altar of vengeance. The Chinese, in my opinion, seem to be solving W. H. Muller's riddle of "a life worth living?" in the negative. Certainly, granting that a free hand is given to the indulgence of all the worst passions and vices in human nature, there is ground for argument on the conclusion that that wonderful philosopher arrived at in this matter, and if statistics will show that the drastic measures so recently adopted by the Chinese authorities have any appreciable effect on serious crime, then it seems to me that western philosophy has to retire into the shade.

FOOCHOW.

May 2nd.

Samples of Peking new season tea have arrived, and it is generally pronounced to be ten per cent better than last season, both in leaf and liquor.

We understand the losses sustained by the various shops burned during last week's fire amount to some \$200,000. Goods destroyed in two districts alone are computed at fully \$130,000. The continued bad weather has had for days past has caused much anxiety to farmers. They fear their young rice plants just laid in will be destroyed if a flood happens now.

The tea-box makers are complaining bitterly of the great reduction in orders for tea boxes for the coming season, and numbers of men of that trade are threatened to see the season over without making a cent.

We understand the number of tea-curing hongs in the producing district in Hankow and Kiukiang, except those of last year, viz.:—Hankow, 899, 259 hongs, against 314 this season; Kiukiang, 1899, 349, hongs, against 413 this season.

The natives have peculiar ideas of all things, and superstition makes them frame stories that, no doubt, they themselves disbelieve. The latest invention of this kind that comes to our knowledge is that on account of a promised large crop of all fruits, they prognosticate that sickness will be plentiful during the summer.

The oldest residents of this place have never, we believe, heard that ships could be bought thirty for a dollar, as has been the case this year, and we understand that even at such low prices numbers of them are left unsold daily. It is stated by the native sportsmen that these birds have been seen in the paddy fields in such quantities that they hardly believed them to be snipe.

Teaman who lost all he had last year and being unable to obtain any loan for this year's business, pawned his daughter for two years of age for the sum of two hundred dollars, to make a start. We do not vouch for the truth of this report; but as such a proceeding is not uncommon amongst Celestials the report may be correct, and we sincerely hope the unfortunate man will have better luck this season, in order to be able to repay the loan and save his daughter from captivity.

It is gratifying to observe that a notification dated the 22nd April last was issued by Hail Taotai, the head of the Liao-tiao Office, exhorting tea growers to give their best attention in making teas, so that no injury may be done either to the Chinese or foreign merchants trading in such article, and at the same time warning those who make *fa* tea that if discovered they shall be banished to the frontier. Rewards are also offered to any person or persons who can give information leading to the arrest of such offenders. The prohibition is beyond doubt most useful, but we fear tea growers will take little or no notice of the proclamation, instead of being pressed upon to observe strictly the request therein contained.

May 9th.

Considerable shipments of rice have just arrived by junk from the north, and prices are very low at present.

The opening prices in Hankow are we understand from fifty to a hundred per cent dearer than last season! Mingchow 714.85 and Onig 714.65.

The *Shingpo* says that the tea season in Tamsui has just commenced. After the heavy

losses sustained by tea men last year, very little business is done. The prospects of the trade are not very promising this year.

By the end of next week, we understand, a considerable amount of new tea will be down. A lot would have been placed on the market this week had it not been for the bad weather we have had for some time.

It is reported that the price of tea in Peking is double that of former years; and it is doubtful whether it will benefit the tea growers of the tea hongs, and foreign buyers will do well to judge the quality, which is reported to be of good flavour.

The loss pldgin that has been going on for the last few days round the hills, must have been of much annoyance to residents, as the terrible snoring and the gongs could be heard for a mile or so. It was understood to arrest some *devoles* that has been doing much harm to the passers by in that locality. We hope our celestial friends will soon succeed in catching these *devoles* and put an end to the fearful row.

HOIHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Hoihow, April 18th.

A few days, with the thermometer at 95° in the shade, have been succeeded by a strong north-east wind and downpour of rain. This was much needed, there had been no rain to speak of since last autumn. The long drought should have been a warning to the officials and people, who in vain had for some time past offered sacrifices and abstained from killing, as a means to propitiate the gods.

At Chang-Hua something very like a famine had already set in, as a number of cargo-boats were despatched there recently loaded with sweet potatoes for the relief of the starving people. No rain had fallen there for over a year. The steamer *Camodia* arrived here on the 10th direct from London with 20,000 barrels of cement. The Chinese are about to erect a new fort. It is high time, as those now standing, or rather falling, can hardly be called forts. Colonel Vogel recently selected a commanding spot. The work will be commenced forthwith, and I believe foreign engineers will superintend the building. When finished, Krupp guns, already purchased, will be mounted upon it.

The American missionary ladies at Kiung-chow recently started a school for native children. As the children were poor and taken from other employments, they were given each a day's education, and each was given a small sum of money to insure regular attendance. This seems to have raised suspicions in the minds of some, who posted placards denouncing the foreigners, and imputing gross motives as the objects of the school. Complaints were made through the proper channel, with a satisfactory result.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chefoo, March 22nd.

From Port Arthur I hear that the two Armstrong cruisers *Chao Yang* and *Yang Wei* are being docked, and that the L. G. had taken over the two lighthouses there on Chefoo Island. Also the two lighthouses at Wei-hai-wei, recently completed there, and you will no doubt receive an official description of the same and "Notice to Mariners" for publication.

The main bulk of the Peiyang Squadron has been in Wei-hai-wei for some time now, brushing up for next month's inspection by Li Hung-chang, as rumour has it.

I was talking to a Wei-hai-wei man the other day, and he told me that a short time ago the *Leiyun* was there and took four 20-ton guns, with cartridges and other appliances besides five splendid *shear-legs* and the appliances for removing heavy weights from the masts and into the water. The *Leiyun* had to make two trips, only taking two of the larger guns each trip. I also hear that the Chinese are strongly fortifying Taitien-wan. There are three forts which are nearly completed, two other are also building. In the fortification are seven guns, all of Krupp make, and four large *Schneiders*.

April 25th.

The fine and commodious buildings quite recently completed by orders of the Taotai, to serve the purpose of a Public School and Hospital for the poor, caught fire early this morning. Happily there was no southern wind at the time; else the whole town would have gone "to blazes"; there are only two utterly inadequate fire engines in the whole place, of the most primitive pattern. The buildings have been totally destroyed. Don't know yet if lives have been lost.

May 1st.

Li Hung-chang will inspect the Peiyang Squadron on the 22nd instant at Wei-hai-wei, whence the squadron will proceed to Taitien-wan for target practice.

The great Victory will pass through our port on his tour of inspection, but according to the present programme, will probably not land here.

A new manager, of French nationality, has arrived at Port Arthur from Japan, to take over the management of the docks.

From Chefoo a number of roads are being constructed into the interior of the Shantung province; one is finished already, leading through Yeat, with trees planted on each side. The group of Kung-tung-tao Islands, off our port, is going to be fortified.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, April 21st.

I hear that Messrs. H. Mafel & Co. have secured the contract for the sixteen field-guns (for the sixteen Chinese built gun-boats) from the Ordnance Department here. It has been definitely arranged that the 24 CM guns which were damaged at Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei are to be exchanged for new ones.

The Kailung Mining Company difficulty does not appear to be settled yet. Some of the Foreign staff arrived here from the mines yesterday, and have renewed their complaint at the British Consulate to-day. Two of them, Messrs. A. Clark and J. Pringle, have accepted the terms offered them by Messrs. Woo Nan-ko and C. Klipper, and they leave the works for this place at the end of this month. It is said that the other four now here are also determined not to remain on account of the five Cantonese, who were arrested for "killing King Min," and having received promotion. Instead of being punished, these five Cantonese have been sent away from the service of the Kailung Mining Company, but have been transferred to the Ping Ching Child Silver Mines, which is a far better occupation, as this is really only a mining company, and the Kailung Mining Company is in the employ of the Kailung Mining Company.

Mr. Ma Kie-tcheong has arrived here from Tongkoo, and Sir Sir Taotai has departed in the *Hsiao* for Chefoo.

Complaints are made by the captains of the different steamers about the great number of tributary junks almost blocking different parts of the river, so that it makes navigation next to impossible, and whilst these junks are under way they seem to court collisions.

Last week it was very cold, but yesterday it was rather hot, the thermometer rising as high as 87° in the shade, but again the same night it fell down again to 48°.

The Chinese in the interior are very hopeful of having a plentiful harvest, especially with their wheat crop. I hear the same report from Shantung and Shansu.

The Taku Tug and Lighter Co. has, up to the present, had an excellent season, and it is estimated that there will be a dividend of 8 per cent for the first half-year, and that a good amount will be placed to the Reserve Fund.

April 22nd.

The Tientsin Water Works, organized by Messrs. R. Griffin, is now in the supply of the French Settlement, but it is also likely to supply the British Settlement as well. The whole plant for both Settlements will be supplied and laid down by Messrs. Griffin at the cost of \$60,000. This sum is to be raised by shares. This is not including the supply of water to the Chinese. No doubt nearly all the shares will be taken up here, and perhaps some will go to your port. Since the question of a water supply has been mooted, His Ex. Li Hung-chang has again thought it likely that it could be arranged to supply the Chinese city with water from the Water Works. The cost for this is estimated at about 114,250,000. On account of the narrowness of some of the streets, it will require the buying of a deal of property by the Company, so that the streets may be widened to lay down the pipes. The question arises, will the Chinese take the water after the property is bought and the pipes are laid down. Or will a sufficient number of people take the water to make it worth the Company's while to commence the work.

A Cotton Cloth Mill is likely to be established here. Sheng Taotai talked the matter over with Li Hung-chang before the former left here for Chefoo, and if it is sanctioned, it is proposed to erect the mill near the Match Factory, or the premises known as the Imperial College, built by Mr. G. Dering, may be used for the purpose. It is not converted into a Military College. I am told that Mr. Ma Kie-tcheong is supporting Sheng Taotai in this scheme. The Match Factory, on the return of Mr. A. D. Sturtevant from Hankow, is to be rebuilt. To day the weather is still hot. At noon it was 88 degrees in the shade, but the nights are cool.

April 23rd.

Six of the Foreign employees have left or are leaving the mines at Kailung. Mr. A. Clark, who sank the Lin Hui Mines, leaves here tomorrow, having resigned.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

28th April, 1891.

The Tientsin Hsien who was superseded by the Suning District Magistrate Li, in consequence of the trouble a brother of his got into in connection with a disturbance in a theatre about the Chinese New Year, has handed over his seals of office to his successor and is now busy trying to square up his accounts. The loss of "face" is considerable and relations between the brothers are said to be strained. On the principle that few brooms sweep clean the new incumbent has appointed as inspectors of the heavy and lighter gamboos two men of his own place and of the old gamboos underling, who used to lay on one thousand strokes with the least possible amount of inconvenience to the supposed sufferers; the result is that at the third stroke an administered rain on Wednesday rendered the course unfit for merrcy. As it is a point of honour with them never to complain whilst undergoing punishment they feel themselves very much in disgrace, and have serious thoughts of mending their evil ways.

The entries for the Races closed last Saturday and forty-two ponies have been entered. As far as numbers are concerned, this is fully up to the average, but the same cannot be said as regards the quality of the animals, at least as far as outward appearance goes. A heavy downpour of rain on Wednesday rendered the course unfit for training and owners who had been waiting for their trials up till the last moment were unable to get away, which caused one or two to abstain from entering, likely griffins. An attempt has been made to import the ill-feeling that exists between the adherents to and the adherers from the Tientsin Club into the Race Club, two of the Stewards declining to attend a meeting of the Club building. It is shrewdly to be hoped that this petty quarrel will soon wind up and that harmony may be restored between the two parties.

It has been definitely decided to make the Church of England service in Tientsin a permanent, the amount desired by the bishop having been raised by subscription. Mr. W. Breton, late chaplain to H.B.M. Legation, Peking, has been appointed to the new charge.

Reason of the speedy extension of the railway to Peking are making themselves heard, but how far there is any truth in such statements, it is impossible to say. The Empress Dowager's policy of repelling the Yuan Ming Yuan. Now that Yen Ching-ning is no longer at the head of the Board of Revenue, money is much more easily obtained by Her Majesty than heretofore, and she seems determined to make full use of her opportunities.

Amusements.

GARRISON THEATRE.

THE PATRIMONY OF H. E. Major-General G. DICKY BARKER, C.E., Commanding the Troops in China.

THE "MILITARY NUMBERS" will give TWO PERFORMANCES of "DADDY HARDACRE" Followed by the Screening Farce by Charles Selby, "CATCHING AN HEIRESS" ON THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 16th May, 1891. Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9 p.m. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Reserved Seats.....\$1.00 First.....50 Second.....20 Third.....10 AND PUNKAH'S PROVIDED. Tickets can be obtained from the Garrison Sergeant Major, Commissariat Buildings. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! No Smoking Allowed. For Further Particulars see Programme. Hongkong, 14th May, 1891.

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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Commercial.

Washington, D.C. May 1, 1963

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

Hongkong, 7th March, 1891.

Wongkose, 70th December, 1886

Copy Ed. Jones

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26